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21 JUNE 1982

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1681

19980914 152

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21 June 1982

USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

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TROOP CONTROL DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 17-19

[Article by Col G. Lukava, D.Sc. (Philosophy), Professor, under the rubric "Military Theory": "Scientific Principles of Troop Control"]

[Text]

TROOP CONTROL is a system of comprehensive and purposeful actions of commanders, staffs and political bodies to direct the life and combat activities of the subordinate units and formations towards successful implementation of their objectives. The essence of scientific control consists in aligning this system of actions in all its elements — strategic, operational and tactical with the objective requirements of the specific situation, with the laws of nature and society.

Troop control is based on a system of scientific principles which provide the general basic and elementary ideas of maintaining troops' superior combat readiness and efficiency. The principles may be classified in several groups. A most important group consists of the **methodological principles of control**: Party control, unity of political and military control, realism, materialism, proper perspective, stimulation and some others.

Another group comprises **socio-political principles**, such as leadership of the CPSU in the Armed Forces, **general principles of control**, e.g. complex approach to social problems, as well as the **specifically military principles** which are under review in this article.

* * *

Among the major specifically military principles of scientific control is the **principle of one-man command on a party basis, that is personal responsibility of commanders for their decisions**.

The relationships between the commander and the troops are based on an unconditional subordination of the lower echelons to the higher

echelons of command. This is necessitated by the nature of combat activities, by the battle environment and the specifics of the tasks the troops have to accomplish on the battlefield.

A most important feature of one-man command in the Soviet Armed Forces is that the commander in his activities implements the policy of the CPSU and puts into effect the decisions of the Party and the Government. In so doing the commander makes every effort to improve his knowledge of the personnel, their moods and morale. The commander exercises his duties combining exactness and strictness with fatherly concern for his subordinates. Strengthening the unity of command is inseparably associated with the growing role of the army political bodies, the Party and Komsomol organisations in the life and activities of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The principle of centralisation of control at all levels combined with individual initiative of the subordinates in fulfilling the tasks assigned implies maximum centralisation of control on the one hand, and broad initiative of lower echelons and relative independence of subordinate units, on the other.

The specific nature of military organisation and the tasks of the Armed Forces require centralisation of control in order to secure discipline and efficiency, flexibility and prompt response in co-ordinating combat operations and accomplishment of missions. Centralisation implies distribution of functions between the control bodies and strict subordination of lower to higher echelons of command. V. I. Lenin said that only centralised

command of Red Army units and formations and the strictest centralisation of control of all the republic's forces and means could secure a victorious outcome of the Civil War of 1918-1920.

Efficient control of troops at all levels is combined with the highest political consciousness of the personnel, their energy, initiative and industry in accomplishing the assigned missions. The significance of centralisation of command has been further growing with the advent of new and powerful weapons systems.

Troop control is essentially dependent on **firm and persistent implementation of decisions and plans**. The commander must be firm and determined in pursuing his objectives. An example of brilliant stamina and tenacity of the Soviet Army was the Battle of Stalingrad in the autumn of 1942. Implementation of plans in the face of numerous obstacles requires unbending will-power and strong character in a commander. Of course, these fine qualities should be applied with due reason, the decision would be firmly pursued and resolutely enforced as long as it corresponds to the specific operational situation.

Another key principle is **flexible and prompt response to the changing situation**. The ability of a commander to react to new developments on the battlefield is not only a quality of his mind, but is also a faculty developed by training.

In order to develop flexibility of thinking, commanders should be faced with complex and sharply changing situations during field training exercises and manoeuvres. Knowledge of materialist dialectics also contributes greatly to the development of commanders' flexibility of mind.

Operations plans should not be final and rigid laws. A plan is only worth implementing when it corresponds to the rapidly changing situation, that is, when it changes in accordance with the obtaining situation. A plan may even be dropped altogether and replaced by a new one.

The history of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 provides numerous examples of Soviet Army commanders displaying flexibility in executing their missions. During the Vistula-Oder operation General A. Zhadov, Commander of the 5th Army, initially assigned mission to capture Czeszochowa, a German resistance centre, to the 9th Guards Airborne Division. But during the battle on January 16, 1945 the division came upon strong resistance in Szczekociny, where it was delayed and found itself a few kilometres behind its neighbour, the 32nd Rifle Corps. Bearing this in

mind, the Army Commander ordered the 32nd Corps to seize the town by a swift blow. In compliance with this order the Corps Commander decided to send out advanced detachments to pursue the retreating enemy, break into the town on his heels, seize and hold the town till the main forces arrived. Despite fierce opposition the Corps accomplished its mission. Dispersed elements of the enemy troops retreated in disorder. Thus prompt reaction of the commander to the new situation and his flexible thinking in the conduct of the operation made it possible to retain the initiative and maintain a high rate of advance.

The history of wars proves that disregard for **continuity of control** even for a short time leads to disaster.

Continuity of control is ensured by deploying a sound system of control agencies and equipment, by setting up an alternate control system, by dispersing command posts, their safe location and camouflage, by fortifications and by providing an alternate systems of signal communication with direct, detour and reserve communication channels.

Notable in this respect is the experience of the Great Patriotic War. During the Battle of Kursk in 1943, control agencies, especially the observation posts, were located as close to the forces as possible. Command and observation posts of senior commanders moved forward immediately behind the units fighting on the main line of advance. In the course of an attack the commanders of regiments, divisions and corps operated and moved with their operations teams. Chiefs of staff or their deputies with control teams maintained communication with commanders at observation posts, with neighbours and superior headquarters. As soon as direct contact with the commander's observation post had been established, the chief of staff's team began to move.

Security of control is of great significance for success of assigned mission. This principle demands that all commanders and staffs should keep secret the data and signal channels used for troop control. Implementation of this principle in peacetime and in wartime requires special measures aimed at promoting vigilance among officers and men, preventing leakage of information concerning the strength, organisation, location, missions, condition of materiel and training, etc. Before and during operations stringent measures are effected to limit the number of persons privy to the operations plan, strict security is enforced in the movement of control agencies, in

radio traffic procedures, ciphering devices are used in communications centres, documents and papers are ciphered, code tables are introduced for radio traffic and staff work, action is taken for camouflage and deception.

During the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Army practised the principle of security of control with great skill. L. I. Brezhnev writes in his book "Malaya Zemlya" (Small Land): "So when? soldiers, commanders and political workers kept asking, without adding the word 'offensive' — they didn't have to, because everybody knew what the allusion was. There was only one word we could say in reply: 'Soon.' The day and plans of the offensive were shrouded in secrecy... Any correspondence regarding the forthcoming operation was categorically prohibited. As few people as possible were involved in drawing the plans up."

A significant role in troop control is played by the principle of **effective employment of troops** in operations. Maximum effect at minimum human and material cost, speedy defeat of the opposing enemy force within the assigned time is the basic criterium of successful control in battles, operations and war.

This principle also guided Soviet commanders during the Great Patriotic War. At Stalingrad the Soviet forces possessing only a slight superiority in strength routed 32 divisions and 3 brigades of the enemy. Within two and a half months the German army lost 1.5 million men killed, wounded and captured as well as a great amount of materiel and equipment.

High combat readiness of the whole control system and all its echelons constitutes a major principle of effective troop control. The importance of this principle derives from the fact that preparation and conduct of combat operations at all levels begins with the commander's specification of the mission, collection and processing of the data on the situation, adoption of a decision for actions, and the staff's work on planning the operation.

Implementation of the scientific principles of troop control is greatly dependent on the **style**

of control procedures. The style of work is a certain manner of activity, specific forms, methods and ways in which the commander and his staff perform their work in controlling the combat units and formations.

Effective leadership requires industry and consistent implementation of decisions, a sense of responsibility, talent for organisation, energy, professional skills, profound knowledge of the science of war and the theory of troop control, responsiveness to new developments, exactness and discipline. Commanders and staffs must continuously maintain close contact with the men, feel their mood and be able to influence it, support men and officers who display ingenuity and initiative.

The advent of new and powerful weapons systems has made the problem of troop control ever more acute. To study the scientific principles and their implementation in every-day practice is a major prerequisite of successful accomplishment of missions assigned to the Soviet Army and Navy.

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WARSAW PACT AND GROUPS OF FORCES

REVIEW OF: OSNOVA BOYEVOGO SOYUZA [THE BASIS OF COMBAT ALLIANCE]

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 p 59

[Review by Maj Ya. Renkas, Cand. Sci. (History), under the rubric "Book Review":
"Reliably Guarding Peace"]

[Text]

THE BOOK* of Professor V. F. Samoilenko, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, elucidates the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism and their role in consolidating the economic, moral and political potential of the Warsaw Treaty countries and their defensive capacity.

The author writes that the Warsaw Treaty Organisation is a military-political alliance of socialist countries founded on Lenin's ideas of collective defence of socialism and on the principles of socialist internationalism. Its activities are directed at consolidating peace on earth and the peaceful initiatives and proposals advanced by the Treaty states testify to this.

An especially important role in working out the Warsaw Treaty member states' concerted peace policy, the author says, belongs to the Political Consultative Committee (PCC). The documents, adopted in the course of PCC meetings contain implementation of the socialist countries' internationalist po-

licy directed at consolidating peace and international security, supporting the struggle of nations for freedom, democracy and social progress. Each meeting at which the biggest international problems

were discussed, became a landmark in the socialist countries' peaceful offensive and contributed to consolidating security both in Europe and throughout the world. It is enough to name such recent PCC initiatives as the proposals to supplement political relaxation with military détente, to conclude a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty states and to convene a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe.

Due to the efforts of the USSR and other socialist countries a number of important treaties and agreements have been concluded in the last decade. They opened up wide prospects for the development of equitable, mutually beneficial cooperation among states with differing social systems.

The investigation under review reflects the thought that the policy of seclusion and isolation in solving international problems is alien for socialist states because they

were always against the division of the world into military alliances and blocs. The Warsaw Treaty countries have come out repeatedly with proposals to dissolve the military-political alliances simultaneously. But these positive steps did not receive due support from the West. Taking into account in reality the aggravated situation in the world and the aggressive schemes of imperialist circles, who

are stirring up a military psychosis, the fraternal socialist states are taking all necessary steps to consolidate their defensive capacity and developing close cooperation among themselves in this direction.

The author's assertion, confirmed by facts, that by strengthening their defences the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are not striving to attain military superiority over the West is of great importance. These countries never intended nor do now intend to threaten any other state. Their strategic doctrine is purely defensive. The time since the signing of the Warsaw Treaty confirms fully the correctness and farsightedness of the decisions taken by the Communist and Workers'

* V. F. Samoilenko. "The Basis of Combat Alliance, Internationalism as a Factor of the Socialist Community's Defence Might." Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1981, 271 pp. (in Russian).

Parties and governments of the socialist states who have united their efforts to safeguard the revolutionary gains of nations from imperialism's aggressive encroachments and to secure a durable peace. The main result of the Warsaw Treaty activities is that the peoples of the member states live in peace. The military-political alliance of the fraternal nations, founded on the firm principles of socialist internationalism, reliably guards their security and world peace.

The entire content of the book under review calls for world peace, warns those who strive to kindle the conflagration of a new war against taking rash steps.

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EDITORIAL KEYED TO VICTORY DAY

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 3-4

[Unattributed editorial under the rubric "May 9--Day of Victory over Nazi Germany": "Moral Sources of Victory"]

[Text]

THIRTY-SEVEN years have passed since the victory of the Soviet Union over nazi Germany in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). The Soviet people and its Armed Forces saved the world from nazi slavery and their immortal feat went down in history as a great event which gave a tremendous impetus to the development of mankind.

The Great Patriotic War was a severe test of the Soviet country's social and state systems and its national economy. The victorious outcome of this grandiose struggle against nazism showed the might and invincibility of the socialist state. The whole world witnessed that a people, which is really master of its country, can never be enslaved, that history cannot be reversed.

The war with nazi Germany began in a complicated situation for the Soviet country. By the moment nazi Germany attacked the USSR she had at her disposal the economic resources of nearly the whole of Europe. Having numerical superiority the nazi army was mobilised in advance and deployed for delivering a powerful blow. History has never seen a single state or a coalition of states attack another country with such a military armada as the hitlerite army was. When launching their treacherous attack the nazis took advantage of the surprise factor. Their leaders were sure that all had been taken into account and that the USSR would soon be defeated. On June 22, 1941 the

enemy invaded Soviet territory. A deadly danger threatened the first socialist state.

In those hard times, responding to the Communist Party's call, the Soviet multinational country rose to the struggle against the nazi invaders. Millions of men and thousands of women joined the army and navy. Hundreds of thousands of patriots, partisans and underground workers, waged struggle against the invaders in temporarily occupied areas. In the rear of the country the workers, peasants and intellectuals forged weaponry for the army and provided it with food-stuffs. The Party's slogan "All for the front! All for victory!" served as a law governing the Soviet people's life.

In the initial and extremely difficult period of the war in 1941 and in the Battle of Moscow, the grandiose Battle of Stalingrad and the defence of the Caucasus, in the fighting near Kursk and on the Dnieper and in Byelorussia, and in the liberation of the peoples of Europe — everywhere the Soviet soldier shed his blood on the battlefield and was ready to sacrifice his life unhesitatingly for the sake of victory.

The Soviet people showed unprecedented mass heroism, gallantry and courage during the Great Patriotic War. In his book "Malaya Zemlya" L. I. Brezhnev writes: "History has many examples of individual-heroism, but only in our great country, only under the leadership of our great Party did

the Soviet people show that they were capable of mass heroism."

What was the source of the great and unbending moral strength of the Soviet people which enabled them to withstand terrible ordeals, to stop, and finally to rout the crafty and strong enemy and to raise the Banner of Victory over Berlin?

The main source of this strength was the Soviet people's firm conviction that the Soviet system born of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the genius of Lenin was truly just. The Soviet people's belief in the inevitable triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideology, their boundless love for their Socialist Motherland, their patriotism and devotion to the Communist Party — such was the foundation of their unprecedented mass heroism both on the battlefield and in the rear, of their courage and selflessness.

The Soviet man's moral strength and his staunchness may be well illustrated by the note written by a participant in the Battle of Moscow, Alexander Vinogradov of the 612th Infantry Regiment (144th Infantry Division). Being badly wounded Vinogradov put this note in a cartridge case which he hid in a tree. Many years later the note was found by chance. It read in part: "There remain three of us: Kolya, Volodya and me, Alexander. The enemy are madly rushing forward. Now one more of us has fallen — Volodya from Moscow. Enemy tanks continue their onslaught. There are as many as 19 burning vehicles on the road. Now only two of us are alive but we'll fight to the death..."

Hundreds of cases are known when at a critical moment in the fighting Soviet men sacrificed their life closing the embrasures of enemy fire emplacements with their bodies. Hundreds of Soviet pilots directed their disabled planes towards the ground to destroy concentrations of enemy manpower and equipment or rammed enemy aircraft in the air.

For their feats of arms on the field of battle more than 11,600 officers and men were honoured with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and over seven million were awarded Orders and medals.

The Soviet people's labour exploit will be remembered for ever. They did not spare themselves, working 12 or 15 hours a day on scanty food rations. Workers, engineers, scientists stayed at the enterprises or scientific institutions for days, weeks and even months. Working without holidays and often without days off, Soviet patriots—

men, women and adolescents gave all their energy to fulfil the orders of the front. Thanks to their heroic labour the army was supplied with an ever increasing amount of weapons and combat equipment. By the end of 1942 the Soviet Union surpassed Nazi Germany in military production.

The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people was a class conflict, a fierce struggle of socialism against nazis, the shock force and most aggressive and reactionary force of world imperialism. This was an uncompromising struggle between the socialist and bourgeois ideologies. The Nazi leadership set great hopes on a widely spread refined anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda. Using unbridled slander and outrageous lies, the nazis tried to deceive the Soviet people and to sow the seeds of dissension between the different nations and nationalities of the country and to undermine their confidence in the Communist Party. But all their plans proved futile. "Both in the offensive and in the defence the Bolsheviks fight actually to their physical annihilation, to the last man and cartridge," a Nazi paper admitted in October 1942 when the fighting near Stalingrad was at its height. "Neither the great number of men nor the immense potential of their armament can explain the power of the Bolshevik resistance."

This is a typical confession. It reflects the fact that when preparing to attack the USSR the Nazi ringleaders judged the Soviet people and their moral strength without due consideration for the radical changes in the economy and social relations worked by the revolution and the building of socialism in the country. They disregarded the Soviet people's patriotism, their deep ideological convictions and the friendship of the Soviet nations considering these factors as far from real. And it could not be otherwise because in their designs the Nazi leaders proceeded from the postulates of bourgeois ideology. The victory over Nazism was won rather by the Soviet people's moral strength than by the force of arms. This signified that the Marxist-Leninist ideology proclaiming proletarian internationalism, peace and friendship between nations triumphed over the antihuman Nazi ideology.

Great and truly invaluable was the Communist Party's service in organising the struggle against Nazism. The Communist Party led and inspired the whole people to fight the enemy to his utter defeat. The Party and the people were united by their mutual confidence, and this indissoluble unity was the main prerequisite for routing the enemy.

The Communist Party paid special attention to ideological work among the front-line soldiers, educating them in the spirit of selfless devotion to their Socialist Motherland and readiness to fight to the last for its honour, freedom and independence. Commanders, political bodies and

Communists of the army and navy closed the fighting men's ranks, turning them into an alloy of iron will and heroism.

Communists always took the lead both at the front and in the rear. Party membership steadily increased, the greatest number of applications to join the Party being handed in in the most crucial period for the country. By the end of the war the Soviet Armed Forces numbered over three million Communists, more than 50 per cent of the total Party membership. The glorious Leninist Komso-mol was the Party's true assistant both on the battlefield and in the rear.

The Communist Party made a great contribution in the field of the ideological and political education of the Soviet people toiling in the rear of the country. It strengthened their will to win and showed them how to overcome difficulties. At the critical moments in the fighting, the Party appealed to the workers, peasants and intellectuals, invariably receiving their ardent response. This helped the people to cope with hardships which frequently seemed to require superhuman efforts.

Welded together by the Communist Party, the Soviet people endured all the harsh ordeals and won the historic victory over German fascism.

Nowadays when the aggressiveness of imperialism, especially US imperialism, has increased and when the ideological struggle between socialism and imperialism becomes still more acute, the Communist Party attaches great importance to the moral and political factor for enhancing the defensive power of the Soviet state. The Party educates Soviet servicemen and all the Soviet people in the spirit of firm Communist ideology, patriotism, internationalism and devotion to their Socialist Motherland. The remarkable features inherited by the Soviet people from generation to generation form a stable moral basis for the Soviet people's great deeds.

Now that the US ruling circles are attempting to bring the world to the brink of catastrophe there is burning actuality in V. I. Lenin's words pronounced in 1922: "We have endured exceptional hardship, and we know what misfortune and suffering a fresh attempt at war must entail for us. But we say we shall be able to stand in again — just try and do it!" This should be borne in mind by those who cannot give up the wild idea to destroy the USSR, who do not wish to draw the appropriate conclusions from the lessons of the past.

The Soviet people and its Armed Forces are ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

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ARMED FORCES

INTERNATIONALIST ROLE OF USSR ARMED FORCES DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 34-36

[Article by Col I. Ovcharov, Cand. Sci. (History): "The Soviet Army, a School of Internationalism"]

[Text]

IN A CLEARCUT and deep characteristic of the Soviet serviceman the 26th Congress of the CPSU emphasised one of his key features, namely internationalism:

"Sons and grandsons of heroes of the Great Patriotic War are now in the ranks of the defenders of the Soviet Union. They have not gone through the grim trials that fell to the lot of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are devoted to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. Whenever the interests of the nation's security and the defence of peace require it, and when victims of aggression have to be helped, the Soviet soldier appears before the world as a disinterested and courageous patriot and an internationalist prepared to fight any hardship."

Soviet people are patriots and internationalists. The Soviet way of life and educational system develop in them a sense of solidarity with the working peoples of all the countries. In this respect the Armed Forces of the USSR are an excellent school.

The internationalist education of Soviet servicemen is a component part of communist education as such. It consists in purposefully and systematically instilling in servicemen fidelity to the ideas of proletarian socialist internationalism.

In pursuit of this, two interconnected aspects are singled out, aspects which give shape to the spiritual make-up of servicemen. They are the direct influence of the social environment and the diversified ideological work in the Soviet Armed Forces. The close interaction of these aspects

makes for highly effective educational work with army and naval personnel.

There are several key lines in internationalist education: instruction of the men in the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism on the nationalities question, development in them of friendship and respect for the working people of other countries;

propaganda of the CPSU's nationalities policy, promotion of friendship between the peoples of the USSR as a motive force in the development of socialist society, advancement of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labour traditions; inculcation of love for and devotion to the Soviet Motherland and socialist society, strengthening of friendship and combat cooperation with the peoples and armies of the socialist states.

Education of Soviet boys in the spirit of internationalism starts long before they are called up for active service. Since their childhood they know that their country is a multinational state. One of its fundamental principles is friendship between its peoples, all of whom enjoy equal rights. The Soviet Armed Forces being multinational, the servicemen meet representatives of many of the nationalities inhabiting the USSR. They are members of a closely knit family. As such they carry out the missions assigned to them, they study together, work and rest together. In the forces every serviceman sees in practice how strong the bonds of friendship are. The principle according to which the Soviet Armed Forces are recruited and the multinational composition

the units and subunits contribute to the effectiveness of internationalist education. The general purpose — defence of the Socialist Motherland and of the achievements of socialism, the political equality of servicemen, superiors and subordinates, uniform requirements laid down in the Oath of Allegiance, regulations and manuals weld men, regardless of nationality, into a monolithic force.

When the Red Army was first formed it took shape as an internationalist army, an army of friendship of peoples. Soviet power gave the working people, irrespective of their nationality, the right to defend their Motherland with arms

in hand. That is why every young man becomes a member of a multinational collective as soon as he enters active service. He takes this for granted. More than that, he willingly renders assistance to his mate at any moment. In this respect the Soviet Army, like the armies of all the other socialist states, differs basically from the armies of capitalist countries. Imperialist states are imbued with the spirit of nationalism, chauvinism and racism. They are characterised by inequality of nationalities. This is an inalienable feature of capitalist armed forces.

The United States of America is a case in point. Although racial discrimination is officially banned there, racial conflicts typical of American society are inherent in the US armed forces. Irrefutable facts have compelled the Western press to admit that recently clashes between blacks and whites have become more frequent as a result of racial discrimination.

In the Israeli army Zionist propaganda has been mounting year by year, especially among young officers and men. Young Jews are constantly being taught to believe that they are racially and intellectually "superior" to the Arabs.

Naturally, there is no room for such things in the Soviet Armed Forces. On the contrary, Soviet citizens are educated from childhood in the spirit of friendship for other peoples both within and outside the USSR. During the Civil War (1918-20) tens of thousands of internationalists fought for Soviet power under the colours of the Red Army. Among them were Hungarians, Poles, Serbs, Bulgarians, Slovaks, Germans and Mongols. Since then, the Soviet people, officers and men of the army and navy have had a feeling of profound friendship for representatives of other peoples, who shed their blood for the Soviet Republic or rendered it moral support. Historically

the cooperation of the armies of the socialist countries stems from these roots.

Such facts promote the internationalist education of the men of the Soviet Armed Forces. Soviet servicemen too have rendered other peoples aid in their fight for freedom and independence against imperialist aggression. Thus, they aided Mongolia and China in the 1920s and 1930s, Cuba, Korea and Vietnam later and Afghanistan recently. There are many other countries to which the USSR rendered and continues to render aid and support.

But of course the history of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45 offers the most invaluable material for educating servicemen in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

The splendid feats of heroism of officers and men of the multinational Soviet Army performed in the war testify to their devotion to their military duty. These deeds showed that Soviet servicemen spared neither efforts nor their lives in defence of the Socialist Motherland. They are an example to be followed by those who serve in the forces today, by those who have inherited the glorious traditions of the older generation and have taken over the task of defending the country.

During the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Armed Forces manifested their proletarian internationalism in their liberation mission. The peoples of Europe and other continents saw in the Soviet serviceman a man of a new world. His image became a symbol of heroism. He embodied the fighter for the class interests of the proletariat, for peace, and for the happiness of the working people all over the world. In educating the men, the commanders, political workers, Party and YCL organisations of the Soviet Armed Forces explain to them the need to hold high the honour of the Soviet soldier-liberator. They urge the men to follow the example set by the participants in the Great Patriotic War, who demonstrated to the world the splendid qualities of the Soviet man, his devotion to the spirit of internationalism and his readiness to implement it in practical deeds.

Active service outside the soldier's or seaman's native Union Republic, territory, region or the USSR effectively helps education in the spirit of friendship of peoples and of internationalism. First hand contacts with other fraternal peoples of the USSR, knowledge of their culture, customs, traditions and usage, friendly ties with officers

and men of other socialist countries are instrumental in transforming the ideas of internationalism into profound convictions, they create an atmosphere conducive to manifestation of internationalism in practice. The spirit of internationalism in which Soviet servicemen are educated is particularly conspicuous when it is necessary to render effective aid to the people of a fraternal country, say, in gathering the harvest, preventing floods or eliminating their consequences or in other difficult or dangerous circumstances. Here is a case

in point. Last winter was extremely severe for Hungary. One day many regions of the country were assailed by a heavy snowfall which paralyzed public transport, disrupted communications and power transmission in several places and brought all motor transport to a standstill. The officers and men of the Southern Group of Forces immediately hastened to aid the population with their powerful equipment.

Dissemination of knowledge about the revolutionary and combat traditions of the peoples and armies of socialist countries, about their joint struggle against the nazi invaders and outstanding changes in their lives is also a means of advancing internationalist education. Soviet servicemen are kept abreast of the achievements of other socialist armies in combat training and political education. The Soviet central and local military press publishes pertinent materials in such columns as "In the Fraternal Socialist Countries," "Socialist Economic Integration in Practice" and "Our Comrades-in-Arms."

Joint exercises and manoeuvres, exchange of experience in combat training and political education, friendly meetings, joint conduct of political and cultural events cement cooperation between the armies of the fraternal socialist countries.

For instance, in Hungary it has become a tradition to establish direct contacts on a permanent basis between the units of the Southern Group of Forces (USSR) and the Hungarian People's Army. Commanders and political bodies outline measures to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the personnel of the two armies on the basis of a single coordinated plan.

Proletarian socialist internationalism is an important source of the moral and combat qualities of Soviet servicemen. Purposeful education of the officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces in the spirit of friendship of peoples inhabiting the USSR, of combat comradeship with the armies of the socialist countries, of fidelity to the ideas of international solidarity of working people strengthens the cohesion of the armed defenders of the Socialist Homeland and enhances their readiness to live up to their patriotic and internationalist duty.

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CSO: 1812/101

ARMED FORCES

ROLE OF SOVIET ARMED FORCES IN EASTERN EUROPE, 1944-1945 REVIEWED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 40-42

[Article by Col A. Alekseyev, Cand. Sci. (History), under the rubric "Military History", "In the Name of the Peoples' Future"]

[Text]

The article tells about the liberation role played by the Soviet Armed Forces in 1944-45 and the varied assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the peoples liberated from the fascist yoke.

IN THE YEARS of the Second World War the Soviet people and its Armed Forces fought for the liberation not only of their country but of all the peoples enslaved by German fascism. In the very first days of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) the Communist Party of the Soviet Union proclaimed that the purpose of the nation-wide Patriotic War against the fascist oppressors was not only to eliminate the danger that hung over our country, but also to help all the European countries languishing under the yoke of German fascism. The liberation mission of the Soviet Army in Europe and Asia was the embodiment of this great goal, the realisation of the USSR's internationalist policy.

The Soviet Army's liberation march through Europe lasted from the spring of 1944 to the spring of 1945. In the struggle for the liberation of peoples from nazi tyranny the Soviet officers and men spared neither their blood nor even their life. 69,000 men were killed when liberating Romania, more than 140,000 in Hungary, over 26,000 on Austrian soil. 600,000 Soviet officers and men gave their lives for the liberation of Poland, 160,000 were killed in Czechoslovakia, 102,000 fell on German territory. Thousands of them were killed in Yugoslavia and Norway. In all the Soviet Union lost over 1,000,000 men beyond its frontiers.

When fighting for the liberation of European countries the Soviet troops strove to preserve factories, plants, towns and villages, cultural and historical monuments and relics of the past. Thus they saved in Poland the important Silesian industrial region, the ancient city of Cracow prepared by the fascists for blowing up before their retreat. In Czechoslovakia they preserved the Moravska-Ostrava industrial region, saved Prague, the capital. Much was done by the Soviet troops to save Vienna, the capital of Austria, and dozens of other European cities and towns from destruction.

During the whole war the Soviet Union firmly and consistently upheld the interests of the liberated peoples. Thus, in 1943 the Soviet delegation to the Moscow Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs rejected the attempts of American and British representatives to create various federations in Central and Southeastern Europe and achieved recognition of the sovereign rights of each country in this region.

In particular, the Soviet Government spared no efforts to help postwar Poland to become a really independent democratic state. It made a decisive contribution to the fixing of Poland's frontiers. It was the Soviet delegation that insisted at the Crimea Conference (February 1945) on the adoption of an agreement that "Poland must receive substantial accessions of territory in the North and West." The Soviet Union's consistent protection of Polish interests in the international

arena and rendering of all possible diplomatic support was one of the main preconditions that ensured the creation of a national Polish state.

An important form of fulfilling its internationalist duty was all-round support given by the Soviet Union to foreign states, on the basis of interstate agreements and at the request of the patriotic organisations of the countries liberated, in forming, equipping, arming and training their national armies and units.

The USSR helped the Polish patriots raise the 1st and 2nd Polish armies, which later took an active part in fighting the fascist Wehrmacht. The 1st Czechoslovak Corps formed on Soviet territory fought jointly with the Soviet troops and was the first to enter its native country. Two Romanian infantry divisions, Yugoslav infantry and tank brigades, and the French Normandie-Niemen Air Regiment were also formed in the Soviet Union. Soviet military instructors played an important part in training and strengthening the combat power of these military formations.

The Soviet Union rendered substantial material aid to the European countries liberated by the Red Army. It should be noted that at that time tens of thousands of Soviet towns, tens of thousands of villages and industrial enterprises destroyed by the fascist invaders lay in ruins. The country was short of prime necessities, the Soviet people suffered from lack of food, were poorly dressed, many of them lived in mud huts, but they deliberately accepted these great sacrifices to help the peoples of other countries.

We shall mention but a few facts characterising the assistance the Soviet Union rendered to the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe.

In 1945, Romania, suffering from a severe drought, asked the Soviet Union for help. And this help was rendered. The Soviet Union supplied Romania with 300,000 tons of grain and reduced reparation deliveries by half (till August 1944 Romania had been part of the fascist bloc and fought against the Soviet Union). Besides, the USSR handed over to Romania without indemnity 23 merchant ships, 115 locomotives, 23,000 railway carriages, 2,000 lorries, 2,000 tractors. By April 1945 Soviet and Romanian specialists restored by common efforts 1,200 oil wells out of 1,450 destroyed by the nazis.

Considerable and varied assistance was also rendered by the Soviet Union to Poland in the very first weeks after liberation of the east of the country by the Soviet forces. Thus, up to October

1944 Poland received 45,000 tons of Soviet coal. In compliance with the Soviet-Polish economic agreement signed in October 1944 the USSR supplied Poland with coal, petroleum products, flour, wood, cotton, transportation means, tools and equipment for industrial enterprises. In January-April 1945 alone Poland received from the Soviet Union 280,000 tons of oil. The USSR granted Poland long-term credits amounting to more than 2 thousand million roubles. Soviet specialists and servicemen helped Polish workers restore plants and factories, pits and power stations (e. g. "Stalowa Wola," one of the largest metallurgical works in eastern Poland, a power station in Menczice, and others). In April 1945 Poland received from the Soviet Union 150,000 head of cattle and sheep, 8,000 tons of meat. As a help to the citizens of Warsaw after its liberation, the Soviet Union sent them, free of charge, 60,000 tons of flour and a great amount of medicaments. Half the materials used for the rehabilitation of the main Warsaw regions were supplied by the Soviet Union.

The USSR rendered assistance to the peoples of other countries as well. For instance, by the spring of 1945 it sent to Hungary 35,000 tons of grain, thousands tons of meat and sugar. Soviet servicemen rehabilitated 65 per cent of the country's railways. Following the instructions of the USSR Government, the Soviet Command helped the Hungarian peasants to carry out the spring sowing, giving the draught equipment and seeds.

In the Soviet zone of Austria, engineer units restored more than 1,700 km of railway tracks, dozens of bridges and depots. They helped repair about 10,000 freight cars, restore in towns the water supply system, the tram service, hospitals and schools. After Czechoslovakia's liberation the USSR in May-June 1945 alone rendered the population of this country aid totalling 40 million roubles. When the Soviet troops had reached the frontiers of Yugoslavia, in the autumn of 1944, the Soviet Government sent more than 50,000 tons of grain and flour to the population of this country, including 17,000 tons to the citizens of Belgrade (enough to meet the bread requirements of the capital for 5-6 months). Thousands of tons of meat, wheat, rye, flour, potatoes, oats, barley and maize were sent to Bulgaria. In Norway Soviet soldiers restored port structures, the water supply system and telephone communication in Kirkenes and other towns. During the first five months after the liberation of Austria its capital received supplies solely from the Soviet Army reserves.

Contrary to malicious fascist propaganda, the Soviet soldier entered German soil not as an

avenger but as a liberator. Immediately after the capture of Berlin the Soviet Command introduced rationing for the capital's population. The same rations were introduced in other towns and settlements liberated by the Soviet Army. Berlin municipal institutions received a great number of vehicles, fuel and oil. In early May 1945 the Military Council of the 1st Byelorussian Front reported to the Supreme Command GHQ: "Measures of the Soviet Command aimed at adjusting the food supply and life of the city have astounded the Germans. They are surprised at the generosity, quick restoration of order in the city and the discipline of the troops." One of the May issues of the "Tägliche Rundschau", published at that time in Berlin, cited Wegener, a citizen of the city as saying with emotion: "We had experienced awful times. What misfortune Hitler brought us! For years they drummed into us fear of the Russians but it was the Russians who gave us a new start in life."

Even during fierce fighting Soviet military authorities ensured protection of outstanding German architectural and art monuments, saved for humanity the famous Dresden Gallery, the rich book stocks in Berlin, Potsdam and other cities.

The feat of the Soviet people, who spared no efforts for the liberation of the European countries from German fascism and for their quick rebirth was assessed by the liberated peoples at its true worth.

General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President N. Ceausescu said: "We express our gratitude to the heroic army of the Soviet Union which, at the cost of tremendous sacrifices, crushed the nazi military machine and made a decisive contribution to liberating Romania and other countries from the fascist yoke, and defeating fascist Germany."

The Yugoslav newspaper "Borba" wrote: "We are firmly confident that participation of the Red Army in the war against fascism was the main precondition which ensured success of our struggle for national liberation. Without the struggle of the Soviet Union and its Red Army against the fascist enslavers our revolt would have been doomed to failure." The Norwegian "Aftenposten" noted: "The Norwegians will never for-

get what the Russians have done for them and their contribution to the common cause of achieving victory over the enemy."

The international feat of the Soviet people will remain for ever in the memory of mankind.

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ARMED FORCES

OUTLINE FOR LECTURE ON DISCIPLINE

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 8, Apr 82 (signed to press 9 Apr 82)
pp 12-15

[Article by Maj G. Petrenko: "The Soul of Military Service"]

[Text] It is recommended that this article be used in preparing for political lessons on the subject, "High military discipline--the most important condition for the combat effectiveness and constant combat readiness of the troops."

...It happened on a cold, rainy night. Listening keenly to the twisting of the wind, Private D. Kalyabin made his way over the territory of the object being guarded. Suddenly the darkness of the night was broken by a brilliant flash. And right behind it a sharp sound similar to a clap reached the guard's ear from the direction of a vehicle refuelling point located on the territory.

Without deliberating, the soldier rushed toward the location of the incident. It turned out that an electric cable laid to a "fuel pump" was burning. Seconds decided whether or not there would be an explosion. Kalyabin's mind worked intensely--it was necessary to find some dry, wooden object, otherwise damage by the current could not be avoided.

In the next instant the guard seized a stick and, with its assistance, threw the burning cable further to the side. Then, reporting the incident to the guardhouse by the established signal, Private Kalyabin undertook measures to extinguish the cable.

Thus, the danger of an explosion was prevented. The guard's vigilance helped this. But what formed its basis? First of all, such qualities as the soldier's discipline and expedition. For Private Kalyabin acted in the situation which had developed exactly as called for by the Garrison and Guard Duty Regulations and prescribed by the list of posts of the guard.

Dozens, hundreds, and thousands of such examples can be presented. With the entire apparent difference, they are invariably similar in their main feature: in the fact that discipline is the soul of military service and the key to successes in the mastery of military affairs.

V. I. Lenin pointed many times to the exceptionally great significance of discipline as an element of combat readiness. It was namely in the army that he saw the model of organization and order. In speaking of the reasons for our victories in the Civil War, V. I. Lenin noted that "without...iron discipline we would not have created the Red Army, would not have withstood two years of struggle and, in general, would not have been able to stand up against organized, combined capital."

The works of Vladimir Il'ich give a profound and comprehensive basis for the nature and essence of Soviet military discipline, show its role in the attainment of victory over the enemies, and define the forms and methods for the indoctrination of the personnel in a spirit of strict discipline and expedition. V. I. Lenin considered iron discipline to be the basis of high combat ability and the constant combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

As is known, Soviet military discipline is not based on the fear of punishment and compulsion, but on the high political consciousness of the servicemen. Not only the result of mechanical execution and specific service skills can be perceived in the actions of the disciplined fighting man of our Armed Forces. His world outlook, active life's position, devotion to the cause of the Communist Party, and a readiness to perform his duty to protect the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people to the end are also manifested in them.

It is namely the conscious nature of our military discipline which gives it special strength and makes the motherland's armed defenders, using the famous words of a poet, "stronger than iron." In noting this fact, V. I. Lenin pointed out with pride that the Red Army created unprecedentedly firm discipline not under the lash, but on the basis of consciousness, devotion, and the selflessness of the workers and peasants themselves.

Historical experience teaches: not one army in the world can get by and, what is more, conduct successful combat operations without discipline. However, in the armed forces of the imperialist states discipline bears a clearly expressed class nature. As a result, disciplinary practice which is closely tied to ideological persuasion and deception and bribery of the personnel is directed toward one thing here--toward preserving the bourgeois armies as the last "anchorage" of capitalism, as the most important means for the conduct of its aggressive policy, and the maintenance of a system of exploitation and oppression of the popular masses.

The 26th CPSU Congress again turned attention to the necessity for the further strengthening of legality, law and order, and discipline and to the improvement of the indoctrination of the workers in a spirit of strict observance of Soviet laws and a high sense of responsibility for state interests. "Under contemporary conditions," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the Congress, "the significance of discipline and the significance of personal responsibility increase many-fold." The highest forum of the Soviet communists called on all party and public organizations together with state institutions to achieve the responsible approach of each citizen to his obligations, to the interests of the people, and to the accomplishment of state plans.

The instructions of the Congress also pertain directly to the Soviet Armed Forces. Military discipline in our army is one of the forms of socialist state discipline.

It includes relations between servicemen, subordinates, and chiefs, juniors and seniors, which are formed in the course of service and called forth by the socialist social system.

Just what is military discipline, how is it attained, and what are its basic requirements for the servicemen? Soviet military discipline, it says in the Disciplinary Regulation of the Soviet Armed Forces, is the strict and precise observance of the order and rules established by Soviet laws and military regulations by all servicemen. It is based on each serviceman's consciousness of his military duty and his personal responsibility for the defense of his motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The special features of the army's development and the level of its technical equipping find reflection in the requirements of military discipline. The role of firm military order, organization, and discipline is increasing steadily with the introduction of the latest combat equipment and weapons to the troops and fleets, the complication of the nature of military operations and the missions being accomplished by the Armed Forces, and by the sharp aggravation of the international situation through the fault of imperialism. The maximum self-collection of the servicemen and the irreproachable coordination not only of the troop collectives, but also of each soldier, seaman, sergeant, and petty officer in their actions are required now as never before. Even the slightest manifestation of carelessness, deviation from the requirements of the oath and regulations, instructions, and documents which regulate the rules for the operation of combat equipment and weapons, and delay in the accomplishment of orders and instructions may lead to unforeseen consequences and place the accomplishment of the combat mission by the subunit, unit, or ship under the threat of failure.

As is known, the strength of the serviceman is in his weapon. But by themselves, weapons and combat equipment cannot affect the course and outcome of combat operations. The main thing is to master them to perfection, attain the peaks of combat skill, and learn to destroy the enemy with the first round, first burst, first salvo, first launch, or first pass at the target. Therefore, the serviceman's striving to join the ranks of the best specialists of the subunit, unit, or ship as soon as possible, to attain the title of expert of combat training and service, and to arm himself with the most advanced procedures and methods for operations on the field of battle is one of the most important indices of his consciousness and state of discipline.

A genuinely disciplined serviceman is one who not only knows the regulations, but also follows their requirements in practice skillfully and with initiative. Among the qualities which characterize the disciplined serviceman we should consider first of all obedience and expedition. The commander's order is a law for his subordinates. And if an order has been received, it is not subject to discussion. There can be no doubts of the correctness of the commander's actions and there can be no reservations, objections, or wavering on the part of the soldier or seaman. For the motherland commands the commander through the regulations. Consequently, it should be seen that the order is accomplished at any price and, in a combat situation, even at the price of life itself.

Under conditions of contemporary battle servicemen will often find themselves under conditions where they must accomplish a mission separated from their collective. This places a great responsibility on them and requires the display of initiative and exceptionally high self-control and self-discipline. By self-discipline we mean the ability of the serviceman to control himself and his actions, to impose strict demandingness on himself, to make an exacting evaluation of his own actions, not to become flustered in a critical situation, and to be able to meet danger bravely and emerge from it the winner. Figuratively speaking, self-discipline is the conscience of a person in action and an indicator of the activity of his life's position and readiness and ability to undertake an exploit in the name of the motherland as well as to perform his military duty to the end in the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Even prior to call-up for service, each of the youths heard about the strictness of military discipline from the stories of his older comrades and his near and dear who have served their time in the Armed Forces, and he knows about it from literature and motion picture films. And seldom does one who is beginning his service not fall to thinking: will such high demands be beyond my power?

Actually, in its nature military service is severe and uncompromising. And the requirements of military discipline are strict and mandatory. But they are accomplishable for each man. Accomplishable if he has a deep realization of their vital necessity and importance for the Armed Forces and understands the truth that only by unswervingly observing the oath and the regulations and the order and rules established in the Armed Forces can he become a genuine soldier (seaman) and defender of his motherland. In this case, the requirements of military discipline will not be a burden and will not become onerous. On the contrary, having learned to obey, to accomplish the orders of the commander clearly, and to follow all instructions unconditionally, the serviceman will begin to feel that he has become morally higher, spiritually stronger, and better collected.

Our commanders have been given great disciplinary authority to maintain high military discipline. The commander rewards his subordinates for wise initiative, zeal, and distinctions in service which have been displayed and for exploits which have been accomplished. Strict measures of punishment are employed against indisciplined servicemen. This is dictated by the fact that any deviation from the requirements of the military oath and regulations has a negative effect on the combat readiness of the subunit, unit, or ship.

Here, within the limits of the disciplinary authority granted him the commander can apply to his subordinate any punishment which, in his opinion, will have the greatest indoctrinational influence on him. The serviceman bears criminal responsibility for military crimes which he has committed on the basis of legislation which is in effect in the country.

In comparing each of their steps with the requirements of the military oath and the military regulations, our servicemen are thereby implementing the instruction of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the further increase in the defensive might of the Soviet state and the combat readiness of its Armed Forces. "To establish in each military collective discipline which is not a demonstration but highly conscientious and therefore genuinely strong and to ensure procedures laid down by the

regulations and the exemplariness of all without exception..." Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov points out, "--this is how the question stands today." In the accomplishment of this task the Komsomol activists, agitators, sergeants, and petty officers are called upon to play a large role.

Conscious military discipline is a necessary component of high combat readiness and the guarantee of the invincibility of our glorious Armed Forces and their ability to give a worthy rebuff to any aggressor. It is the duty as set forth by the regulations and the moral obligation of the Soviet servicemen, genuine defenders of the motherland, and genuine patriots and internationalists to accomplish unswervingly the behests of the great Lenin and the requirements of the CPSU and the Soviet Minister of Defense concerning the maintenance of high military discipline.

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ARMED FORCES

NATIONALITIES TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 8, Apr 82 (signed to press 9 Apr 82)
pp 17-19

[Article by Col B. Stepanov: "In a Single Harmonious Family"]

[Text] Not so long ago, I had the occasion to visit a leading subunit where men of 10 nationalities are serving. It was pleasing to see how they all are operating skillfully and with initiative when going out to the field, the activity which each one displays on lessons in the classroom, and that an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity reigns during leisure hours. Firm discipline and exemplary order as called for by the regulations are found here.

In talking with the company commander, Guards Captain V. Shtefan, the discussion concerned the special features of the training and indoctrination of men of different nationalities and those difficulties which arise here (well, let us say, the insufficient knowledge of the Russian language by some of them hampers the mastery of the program). Here, the officer added:

"Of course, all this is so--additional concerns appear. But unquestionably, there is also something else. If indoctrination is skillfully organized in a spirit of friendship and mutual assistance, this factor will become an additional incentive in training, in competition, and in the creation of a good moral atmosphere in the collective. If a soldier who is Russian by nationality has outstanding successes on political lessons, he not only considers it his duty, but a matter of honor and brotherhood to help his comrade who was born in Georgia. If a Ukrainian knows the materiel of a weapon excellently, he will not feel quite himself if his combat comrade, a Kirghiz, lags behind in this matter."

If you analyze the company's successes in training and in competition and in organizing indoctrinational work, you become convinced of the correctness of the commander's words. A healthy moral atmosphere and each serviceman's understanding that they all are members of the multinational fraternal Soviet family which has one mother--our motherland--inspires them to excellent training and service.

It has long been known that military service is a remarkable school of international indoctrination and the strengthening of relations of brotherhood, mutual understanding, and participation in one common cause--service to the motherland--between representatives of various Soviet nations and nationalities. For it is namely in the

army that men from the most diverse corners of the country live as one family for a certain period of time, endure the burdens of military service, and divide in half joys and failures. A sense of collectivism and confidence in one's strength is developed here as nowhere else. Because it brings them together and raises their understanding of the sacred duty of the defenders of the motherland.

This is why it is important to constantly study and propagandize the Lenin national policy and the basic principles for the development and strengthening of the friendship of our peoples in each troop collective. In the summary report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress it was noted: "It is the sacred duty of the party to indoctrinate the workers in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, and a proud sense of belonging to the single great Soviet motherland."

The friendship of the Soviet peoples was manifested in an especially impressive manner in the years of the Great Patriotic War. The all-union elder, M. I. Kalinin, said that this friendship "broke out in a brilliant flame during the years of war and surprised not only our enemies abroad, but also our friends."

Any page from the chronicle of the Great Patriotic War testifies to the fact that each patch of Soviet land was fought for by all the peoples of our country who were representatives of all nationalities. Among the 28 hero-Panfilovites were Russians, Ukrainians, Kazakhs, and Kirghiz. The Pavlov House in Stalingrad was defended by 11 Russians, 6 Ukrainians, Georgians, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Jews, Tajiks and Tatars. "The city of Lenin is my city," said a defender of Leningrad, Ukrainian Sergeant Yezhikov. The same thing was declared by Adygeyite Abadze, mountaineer Tazayev, Azerbaijani Kulu-Zoos, and others. LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA wrote about this during the days of the Leningrad blockade.

And here is the order which Uzbeks gave to their countrymen at the front, calling on them to defend their native land: "The Russian's house is also your house! For the Soviet Union is a harmonious family where each one lives, even if in his own home, but the yard and farm are united and indivisible."

Tens of thousands of servicemen of various nationalities accomplished combat exploits to the glory of the motherland. They closed the embrasures of enemy bunkers with their bodies: Russian A. Matrosov, Ukrainian A. Shevchenko, Kirghiz Ch. Tuleberdiyev, Moldavian I. Soltys, Kazakh S. Baymagambetov, Estonian I. Laar, and many others. Alongside stand the names of the inflexible patriots of the motherland: the Russian D. M. Karbyshev and the Tatar M. Dzhaliil', the widely known Russian M. A. Yegorov and the Georgian M. V. Kantariye who raised the Victory Banner over the Reichstag.

An exciting example of the combat brotherhood of men of different nationalities was presented by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his book, "Malaya Zemlya": "...On 15 February, that is, on the 11th day after the landing, one of the assault troops, Shalve Tatarashvili, celebrated his 23d birthday. His inseparable friend, Petr Vereshchagin gave him a gift of 23 cartridges from his disk. It was the dearest present because there were not enough cartridges and the next enemy attack was awaited."

The friendship and unity of the Soviet peoples played their inestimable role in strengthening the defensive capability of the multinational state and raising the combat might of the Armed Forces in the postwar period.

Unquestionably, the feeling of brotherhood in days of peace does not have as strained an external expression as in the war years. However, they lie in the depth of the soul of each Soviet person as priceless capital and they live in readiness for nobility and exploit.

Not without interest in this regard is the answer of citizen T. Bogatyreva of Gor'kovskaya oblast to a question in the questionnaire, "The fatherland in my fate" which was conducted by KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA. To the question of what facts, documents, or relics of her family may tell about the friendship of the Soviet peoples, she answered as follows: "During his service in the ranks of the Soviet Army my son made friends with a lad whose family name was Abdumovlyanov. He is an Uzbek. In each letter, I read how my son was serving and, without fail, about his comrade's successes. So gradually I also became acquainted with him, became attached to him, and began to worry about the fates of both."

A feeling of friendship, brotherhood, mutual assistance, and self-sacrifice are displayed in each troop collective. Closely rallied around their party, the sons of various nationalities of our motherland are performing their patriotic and international duty in a sacred manner and are giving all their strength to increase the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

There were many examples of this on the famous "Zapad [West]-81" exercises. The actions of the men on this exercise were evaluated highly by the Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, who noted that the men demonstrated a firm fusion of high technical outfitting, military skill, and indestructible morale, and they manifested bravery and valor, initiative and high political maturity, and a readiness to defend the socialist fatherland. And this is also on what the combat friendship and brotherhood of our peoples and our servicemen is based.

Also in the combat formation of our glorious Armed Forces, as a single and harmonious family, is the company commanded by Captain V. Shtefan where the following also serve excellently: Russians--the brothers Sergey and Viktor Rozhin, the Georgian Zurab Gvenitadze, the Ukrainian Andrey Babenko, the Armenian Rafik Simonyan, the Mordvinian Nikolay Guraynin, and many others.

The combat skill is growing, and the resolve and readiness of the men of this company to accomplish with honor their constitutional duty to their beloved multinational motherland and greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with honor is being strengthened.

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GROUND FORCES

COL GEN ARMORED FORCES D. DRAGUNSKIY ON 'VYSTREL' HIGHER OFFICER COURSES

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 12-13, 16-17

[Article by Col Gen Armored Troops D. Dragunskiy: "Loyalty to Heroic Traditions"]

[Text]

Colonel-General of Armoured Forces D. A. Dragunsky fought in the Great Patriotic War. He commanded a tank battalion, a brigade and after the war a division, and an army; he was First Deputy Commander of the Order of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District. Today D. Dragunsky continues his service in the Armed Forces and is Chief of the "Vystrel" * Higher Officer Courses.

ON MAY 9, 1945 the thousand gun salvoes and multicoloured stars of the festive salute in Moscow heralded the end of the most difficult and bloody war in Europe, the victory of the Soviet Union and its Allies over German fascism. Victory Day is a great and joyful holiday of the Soviet people and its Armed Forces, of the fraternal socialist countries and of the working people the world over.

The Great Patriotic War, which lasted 1,418 days and nights, was the grimmest test for the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces. The Soviet Union did not want war and did everything it could to prevent it. This war was imposed on the Land of Soviets. The aggression against the first in the world socialist state unleashed by German fascism on June 22, 1941 was prepared and nurtured with the active participation of all imperialist reaction. In this war the question to be solved

ed was: "Would socialism withstand the onslaught of the shock forces of world imperialism and save humanity from nazi enslavement?"

As during the Civil War (1918-20) and foreign intervention the tested Party of Communists headed the struggle of the Soviet people for the freedom and independence of their Motherland. Steadfastly following Lenin's behests on the necessity for unity of political, economic and military leadership, on the indissolubility of the tasks of the front and rear, it rallied together the army and the people. The war against the nazi invaders became a really patriotic war.

The Soviet Armed Forces befittingly stood the greatest trial. Having defended the freedom and independence of the Motherland the Soviet fighting men fulfilled their internationalist mission with credit, liberating many peoples of Europe and Asia from nazi slavery.

The chronicle of the Great Patriotic War records thousand examples of heroism displayed by the Soviet people at the front and in the rear, in partisan detachments and underground organisations. Time and again the world admired the staunchness of the soldier of the Soviet country, his ability to emerge victorious from the most critical minutes of battle.

* The "Vystrel" Higher Officer Courses named after Marshal of the Soviet Union B. M. Shaposhnikov are the oldest military-educational establishment in the USSR. They are intended to train and improve qualifications of the command and political personnel of the Land Forces and of military school teaching staffs.

This new fighting man distinguished by his high ideological conviction, boundless devotion to the Socialist Motherland and his internationalism was reared by the Communist Party and the entire Soviet way of life.

The memory of the heroic defenders of the Brest Fortress, of Odessa and Sevastopol, Moscow and Leningrad, Stalingrad and Kiev, Novorossiisk and Kerch will be preserved for ever by the people. At the walls of these cities the Soviet forces stood to the last man, having demonstrated examples of courage, valour and skill in defending every inch of their native land. Even hitlerite generals were forced to acknowledge that during the first days of the war on Soviet territory they met such a resistance of the army and the people that their blitzkrieg plans were frustrated, they sustained heavy losses in men and equipment and the morale of the Wehrmacht was seriously damaged.

The Great Patriotic War confirmed once again that a feat of arms for the sake of the Motherland is a normal thing with Soviet soldiers in battle. For courage and valour at the front millions of Soviet officers and men were awarded Orders and medals.

The war also tested the friendship of the Soviet peoples. They bore hardships and adversities with credit and became more and more steeled in the course of struggle against the nazi invaders. The history of Leningrad's defence, for instance, is full of amazing examples of courage and military valour of Soviet patriots representing different nationalities. Uzbek Kayum Rakhmanov died a hero's death defending Leningrad. His combat friends extracted from his service shirt a letter which he had not had time to send to his relatives. Here is what a young man wrote in this letter: "Life is the Motherland. The Motherland is my family, the whole of the Soviet country. When the enemy captures an inch of my native land he cuts out a piece of my body. I came here from the region where there is abundant sunshine, plenty of rich land, large deposits of ore, large cotton fields, vineyards and numerous herds, a land where the people live happily. When the nazis invaded the Soviet country, everybody in whom an honest heart was beating, said: 'Go, stop the enemy, defend your home, your family.' And I came to Leningrad. Without Moscow and Leningrad, without Soviet power there is no free Uzbekistan. I will not spare my life to defend all that we, Uzbeks, got from Soviet power."

In fighting the nazi invaders the Communists were the most fearless, skilled and staunch of all. The Communist Party showed itself a truly fighting party. Nearly half of the members and candidate members of the Communist Party Central Committee occupied military posts, many secretaries of regional, district and area Party Committees were called up to the army and navy. From the first days of the war till victory L. I. Brezhnev, now General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, served in the army in the field.

Whatever the situation, the Party always found resources and possibilities for reinforcing the army in the field with Communists by appointing them to the decisive sectors of the struggle. During the first six months of the war some 1,100,000 Communists — one third of territorial Party organisations — joined the army and navy. Tens of thousands of Communists and Komsomol members were sent to the forces as political workers. By word and example they called the people to selfless struggle, led them to victory over the hated enemy.

Many fighting men entered the Party at the front. The greatest number of applications for admission to the Party were made during the ten-hottest periods of battle. The unprecedented growth of the Party ranks in the army and navy during the Great Patriotic War was a brilliant manifestation of the Soviet people's patriotism, their love for the Communist Party and their support of its policy.

Unheard of feats of arms of soldiers in battle are an example of the selfless fulfilment of duty for the present generation of the Soviet people. Soldiers, sergeants and officers multiply combat glory by their military labour. The traditions of the elder generation heroes are being developed today under the new conditions, when formidable weaponry and combat equipment have come into military service and the general educational and cultural level of the defenders of the Motherland — citizens of the country of mature socialism — is considerably higher. Modern weaponry, as Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, Minister of Defence of the USSR, stressed, is handled by the worthy successors of combat glory of the heroic elder generations who fought in the Great Patriotic War. Last September's "Zapad-81" exercise in the Byelorussian and Baltic Military districts and the Baltic Sea area were a vivid confirmation of this. In all types of combat actions the Soviet servicemen demonstrated an excellent combat training standard and high morale.

Life in the army and navy is rich not only in examples of model fulfilment of combat training and political education missions. Frequently when performing their service duty Soviet servicemen were forced to face a mortal danger. There is much truth in the saying: "The feats of war are prepared in times of peace," a snappy phrase which aptly expresses the tension and romance of military life.

When the submarine in which he was serving was in a seemingly hopeless situation, Lieutenant-Commander Engineer B. Polyakov assumed command of a compartment and for 20 days ran it in complete isolation, darkness, low temperatures and storm, inspiring the ratings to struggle for the ship's life. The officer's personal example played a decisive role — all his subordinates and his colleagues followed his lead and won the day.

At a tactical exercise driver-mechanic Private V. Utitskikh performed a heroic feat of arms. During an attack his tank sank in a snow-covered marsh. The crew of a neighbouring tank rushed to the rescue. In order to pull the vehicle out onto solid ground it was necessary to attach a steel rope to a tow hook. But the tank was under the water. Without any hesitation Private Utitskikh dived with the rope into the icy water. The cold cramped his body, his fingers stuck to the steel rope, but the soldier's will and endurance were stronger. At the third attempt he managed to fasten the rope onto the tank. Utitskikh's comrades helped him out of the water, rubbed him and put on him dry clothes. Soon the driver-mechanic was again at the controls of his armoured vehicle.

In battles with the enemies of the Socialist Motherland and during the everyday military labour definite norms and rules have been evolved. Handed down from one generation of servicemen to the next they have become inviolable traditions. Such traditions are loyalty to the cause of communism and love for one's people and Motherland, high combat skill, ability to win victory over the enemy not by numbers but by the most appropriate use of weapons and equipment; mass heroism in battle and service duty, army comradeship and mutual assistance; love for one's arm of the service, one's military unit; combat cooperation with the servicemen of the socialist armies and others.

The Proskurovo-Berlin Guards Tank Regiment named after G. I. Kotovsky and awarded three combat Orders is widely known in the Armed Forces. Its combat road began in 1917 when the

first armoured car detachment of the Red Guard was formed. It included the famous armoured car from which in April 1917 V. I. Lenin made a speech at the Finland railway station in Petrograd (now Leningrad) and called on the working people of Russia to accomplish a socialist revolution. During the war against the nazi invaders the Tank Regiment distinguished itself in the Battle of Moscow, on the Kursk Bulge and in the storming of Berlin. Nineteen fighting men of the regiment were honoured with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. In peacetime, too, the men of the regiment are true to the glorious past of their unit. More than once they have initiated patriotic undertakings, constantly introducing something new

into the struggle for high combat readiness, field training standards and military skill. Every soldier, sergeant and officer of the regiment sees in the unit's traditions combat behests of the elder generation. They understand that to be true to regimental traditions means to study the military art conscientiously.

Numerous subunits, units, and ships which took part in the Great Patriotic War have their own unfading history. Take the Battalion of Glory, all of whose sergeants and soldiers were awarded the Order of Glory for courage and valour displayed in battles south of Warsaw and on the approaches to the German border. Or the company whose entire personnel were awarded Orders for heroism in battles on the Neva patch at Leningrad. Or again the heroic Komsomol battery which performed a collective feat of arms near Murmansk, where a monument has been erected in its honour. For skilful and courageous actions 10,900 units, fighting ships and formations were distinguished with military Orders. Twenty-nine of them were awarded five or more Orders. The honourable title of Guards was conferred on more than 200 divisions.

The feats of arms of the last war heroes are sacred for the present generation of the defenders of the Motherland. When young servicemen cross the threshold of the soldiers' barracks,

they strive to know as soon as possible the combat history of the unit where they will be serving and its glorious combat traditions. The young soldiers are taken to the unit's Museum of Combat Glory. There they see documents, models of weapons, pictures of heroes with a description of their exploits, military awards.

In formations and units all memorial complexes and avenues of combat glory are lovingly cared for. The servicemen scrupulously look after the

graves of those who fell on the battlefield during the war. On holidays and anniversaries celebrations take place at these monuments. It is here too, that young servicemen take the oath of allegiance.

After the Great Patriotic War by order of the USSR Minister of Defence. Heroes of the Soviet Union were entered on the rolls of many units and ships which they had made famous before dying the death of heroes in battles for the Motherland. Every day at the evening roll-call the name of a hero is called first and the right flank man of the subunit answers: "Hero of the Soviet Union... died the death of a hero for the freedom and independence of the Soviet Motherland!"

In the Soviet Navy it is the custom to confer the names of ships which distinguished themselves in battles for the Motherland on the new ships replacing them. For example, in the Order of the Red Banner Northern Fleet during the war a number of submarines were named in honour of the Young Communist League. During the postwar period one of the nuclear submarines was named "Leninist Komsomol." Among the modern fighting ships which have replaced the old ones there are the destroyer "Moskovsky Komsomolets" and the antisubmarine ship "Arkhangelsky Komsomolets." Regional Komsomol organisations send their best representatives to serve on such fighting ships.

The Soviet Navy places commemoration buoys at the places where ships, aircraft and transports perished heroically. When ships pass these places all the members of the crew who are not on watch form up on the upper deck, the USSR Navy Flag is lowered to half-mast and the National Anthem of the Soviet Union is broadcast over the radio.

With the development of the Soviet Armed Forces combat traditions are receiving a new content. One of these traditions is to further strengthen combat cooperation with the servicemen of the socialist countries; the inviolable friendship of their armed forces increases the might of each of these countries and the socialist community as a whole. Exchange of delegations, joint exercises, sports and cultural functions intensify the friendship of the fraternal armies.

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GROUND FORCES

MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 21-23

[Article by Maj Gen L. Korzun, Cand. Sc. (Military) under the rubric "Combat Training", Peculiarities of a March and a Meeting Engagement in Mountains"]

[Text]

Experience testifies that marches occupy an important place in operations of the Land Forces. In modern conditions their significance has sufficiently grown.

INFLUENCE OF MOUNTAINS

THE ORGANISATION and execution of operations in mountains have their peculiarities.

First of all mountainous terrain is almost inaccessible, movement of combat equipment and truck transport is possible only on the roads the network of which, as a rule, is poorly developed. Therefore, the capture of roads, bridges, viaducts and tunnels is of paramount importance.

The limited number of movement routes and complication of deployment make particularly great demands on the initial assumption of combat formations, because redeployment of forces during a march is extremely difficult. Besides, narrow roadways abound in frequently very steep climbs, descents and turns. To carry out a march successfully the personnel must possess a good training standard. This applies particularly to driver-mechanics. All transport and combat vehicles must have means of increased terrain trafficability. Obstacle-removing equipment including vehicles with front end attachments and special engineer equipment are included in security elements and advance bodies of the main forces.

One particular feature is that the poorly developed road network complicates the reconnaissance, without which success cannot be achieved.

There is also a sharp increase in the danger of sudden attacks by small enemy subunits resulting in the necessity for reliably organised security. Both men and equipment are affected by differences of pressure, and frequent and sharp changes in the weather exert a considerable influence on the forces and materiel. For instance, low atmospheric pressure considerably increases the evaporation of water in storage batteries and vehicle cooling systems and more fuel and lubricant is expended. Experience gained during the war and tactical exercises shows that consumption may increase by 30-40 per cent or sometimes even more. The possibilities for delivering fuel and refuelling in the mountainous areas are extremely limited.

All these peculiarities of operations in mountains make high combat skill and moral, psychological and physical steeling of the personnel indispensable.

ON THE MARCH

The general requirements in organising and executing marches in mountains are the same as in ordinary conditions. Nevertheless there are substantial differences, with some of which we shall deal here.

The capability of units and subunits to carry out a march immediately on being assigned a combat mission is the most important requirement of high combat readiness. Therefore all preparatory work must be carried out beforehand. As a result, warning orders acquire considerably greater

importance. Besides instructions on the likely character of the mission and the time of its fulfilment there must be indications of what requires particular attention during preparation.

It is important to study beforehand the likely routes of movement, to define the possible march speeds on separate sectors, estimate the peculiarities of probable halt areas and deployment lines. If the situation allows, recon groups may be sent, with the permission of the senior commander, to the most probable routes of movement. Specialists from engineer units are included in these groups.

All this preparatory work makes it possible to reduce the time spent on planning and organising a march.

After receiving a mission the commander, basing himself on the assessment of the additional data on the enemy, terrain and weather, specifies the likely speeds of movement and the lines of probable encounter with the enemy, times the march, determines the columns formation, organisation of security and the intention for a meeting engagement.

When timing the march commanders determine, besides the halts, stopping places for cooling overheated engines. Such stops are inevitable in mountainous areas. It is advisable to order them at places where cover and camouflage can be provided for men and equipment and there is no danger of stone falls or land-slides. Short halts of 30 minutes are usually made every 2-3 hours of the march, with a long halt — up to 4 hours — at the beginning of the second half of a day's march. In particularly complicated conditions the number and duration of halts may be increased. This may be necessary not only for the men (particularly driver-mechanics) to rest but also for a thorough inspection of combat equipment and weaponry and refuelling to be carried out.

Ways must be found for compensating for possible losses of time in negotiating the most difficult sectors. One way is to increase speeds on the easier sectors.

In this respect, experience shows that it is of great help to acquaint driver-mechanics with route profiles beforehand.

A highly effective method of carrying out a preliminary reconnaissance is to film the most complicated sectors and show them to drivers before the march.

While reconnaissance acquires by far greater importance, its organisation and execution are more complicated. Reconnaissance subunits sent

forward along the route must be extremely manoeuvrable and possess sufficient possibilities for fulfilling missions by fighting. During the Great Patriotic War tank and mechanised corps usually sent out reconnaissance detachments consisting of the corps' independent motorcycle battalions and brigades, detailed reconnaissance groups comprising 1-2 tanks, 1-2 APCs and several motorcycles. Combat engineers included in detachments and groups were used for carrying out engineer reconnaissance, demining and making gaps in obstacles. But the most important mission of reconnaissance forces is to penetrate to the enemy main forces and reconnoitre them. In mountains special reconnaissance groups may be used for the purpose. They are landed by helicopters in the areas of the most important sectors of the route and probable lines of encounter with the enemy.

Engineers can carry out reconnaissance both as part of all-arms reconnaissance forces and independently.

A tank or a motorised infantry company operating as a reconnaissance group usually carries out reconnaissance along the roads. Patrols or patrol cars are sent to the roads and paths crossing the route or branching off from it. Difficult sectors are reconnoitred by patrols on foot.

It is important to include in security elements tanks with the front end attachments and special equipment for making gaps in slashings and other obstructions and also to send out strong movement support detachments. As experience shows, it is necessary to have these in each tank (motorised infantry) battalion acting on an independent line of advance. Combat helicopters are a very effective means of security and of covering a movement support detachment.

When moving through mountain passes and other narrow places it is advisable to send out a stationary security element.

The column of the main forces is formed according to the intention of the forthcoming meeting engagement. It is very important (considering the difficulties of reforming in mountains) that every element of a route formation should be self-sufficient.

MEETING ENGAGEMENT

More than in any type of battle success in a meeting engagement depends on forestalling the enemy in obtaining reconnaissance data, in seizing advantageous lines and areas, deploying the main forces, carrying out a turning manoeuvre, opening fire, etc. Meeting engagements in mountains may arise and be fought with participation

of a considerable number of motorised infantry, tanks, IFVs and APCs, artillery, with an active use of aviation, helicopters and airborne troops. At the troop exercises "Kavkaz" (Caucasus) in a meeting engagement area both sides used aviation and artillery, carried out bold turning manoeuvres to strike heavy blows at the flanks even through difficult sectors of the terrain. Where the terrain precluded the use of tanks and other combat vehicles, turning detachments and subunits specially prepared for action in mountains were employed.

In mountains a meeting engagement usually begins with air strikes and long-range artillery bombardment. This delays the advance of the main enemy forces, deprives them of the possibility to deploy and join battle in good time. The experience of local wars and exercises testifies that combat helicopters are used very effectively for this purpose. Provision is also made for road blocks and destruction of roads, bridges, viaducts and other structures both in front of and behind the advancing columns of the enemy main forces. In this way a sort of killing grounds is organised. This is particularly effective in gorges and other narrow places where deployment of columns is impossible.

Preemptive capture of dominating hills, road junctions, etc. is of paramount significance for success in a meeting engagement. This hampers manoeuvre by the enemy main forces and creates favourable conditions for their defeat. For this purpose use is made of tactical airborne troops, advance detachments, subunits of security on the march and, sometimes also, as was already stressed, reconnaissance subunits. Mountainous terrain creates favourable conditions for cutting up the enemy main forces and destroying them piecemeal. In such cases initiative, energetic and independent actions of subunit and unit commanders in the framework of the general intention are of still greater importance.

One more peculiarity is that it is frequently more advantageous for the main forces not to deploy on the lines captured by advance detachments and advance guards, but to deliver a blow from behind the flank at the flanks of the main enemy grouping.

It is very important not to allow the enemy to assume the defensive because of the increased

possibilities of organising defences in a short time in mountains. Enemy covering subunits should be put out of action by fire and resolute moves of the security elements depriving them of any chance to assume defence on advantageous line, while the main forces disperse the enemy battle formation.

To forestall the enemy in opening fire the artillery is located closer to the head of the columns so as to be able to deploy immediately and take up firing positions. It is also important that ATGMs be ready to deliver blows at tanks as soon as possible.

If owing to some circumstance the enemy manages to deploy earlier, part of the forces should assume the defensive on an advantageous line and engage the enemy, while the main force execute an enveloping manoeuvre to strike at the flanks and rear of the enemy main forces.

A march and a meeting engagement in mountains demand systematic training of forces in conditions closely approximating real battle and constant improvement of troop control by commanders and staffs.

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GROUND FORCES

ARTILLERY SURVEY DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 24-25

[Article by Col V. Lavreychuk: "Night Artillery Survey"]

[Text]

IN MODERN BATTLE artillery is the main fire weapon used to destroy or neutralise enemy guns, mortars, manpower, fire weapons, control posts, etc.

In these missions an important role is played by artillery survey. It must be carried out efficiently and uninterruptedly so as to detect enemy targets in good time, determine their coordinates and observe enemy actions.

Thus, at the Leningrad Front in 1941 (during the Great Patriotic War), artillery survey personnel discovered that most enemy soldiers took cover at night in the shelters located in the depth, leaving only a combat security element on the forward edge. They also determined the time of its relief. These data helped to provide well-planned artillery fire and thus to achieve success in the attack.

It is much more difficult to carry out artillery survey at night. In the dark visibility sharply deteriorates affecting keenness of sight. The reconnaissance man fails to distinguish between colours and may mistake one object for another.

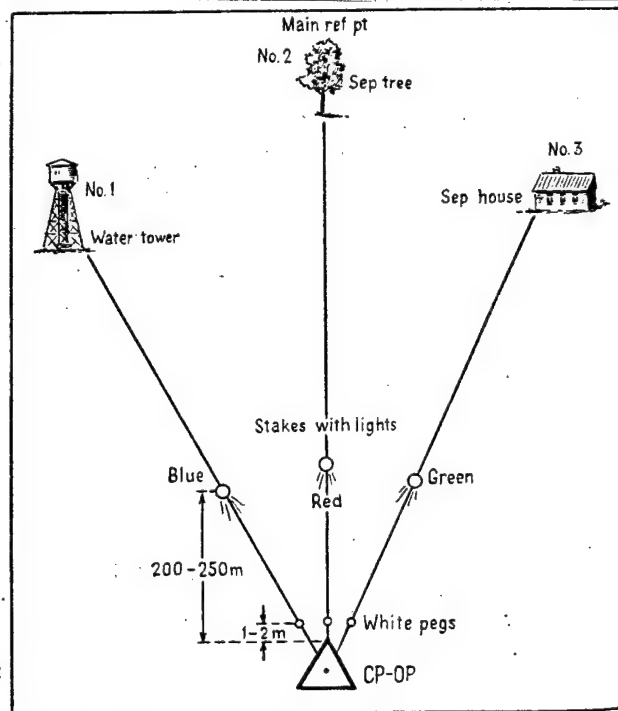
During the night the distance to non-illuminated targets seems to be larger than it is in reality so that special skill is required to carry out artillery survey without a hitch.

Artillery survey is usually organised by the commander and his staff. This can be illustrated by the actions of the commander of a 122-mm howitzer battery during a night tactical exercise. First he chose the places where to locate the CP-OP and the forward observation post.

The CP-OP accommodated the commander himself with the men and equipment to be used for

fire control, artillery survey and providing communication with the artillery battalion and firing subunits.

The CP-OP was sited on a hill slope facing the "enemy," in such a manner that it would not stand out against the night sky and the surroundings and, at the same time, have a good view of the terrain. The CP-OP position also provided blending with the system of trenches, foxholes, communication trenches and its concealed approaches excluded the possibility for the "enemy" to detect its manning and relief.



To provide close cooperation with the motorised infantry company supported by the battery, the commander of the control platoon operating on the forward edge set up a forward observation post. Its mission was to reconnoitre the "enemy" and the ground before the company front and to supply firing data on the targets not visible from the CP-OP.

The forward observation post made possible reconnaissance by monitoring and, with the forward edge illuminated, by observation. This post was connected with the front-line trench by a communication trench and consisted of an observation pit and an adjacent slit for the men to rest in.

The gunners strictly observed the blackout and sound camouflage rules when siting observation posts, and manning and equipping them.

Then they specified reference points visible in the darkness. They were separate tall trees, high buildings, houses on the forest edge, etc.

Since it was pitch-dark provision was also made for illuminated reference points.

These points were located as usual at a distance of 200-500 m from the observation post. They consisted of stakes with electric lights having narrow slits emitting light beams towards the observation post. White stakes and pegs were also used, fixed in the ground at a distance of 1 or 2 m from the observation post and in the direction of reference points.

Before dark the battery commander made sure that blackout discipline was strictly observed by the CP-OP personnel and checked that no light from illuminated instrument dials and reference points could be seen from the "enemy" positions or from the air.

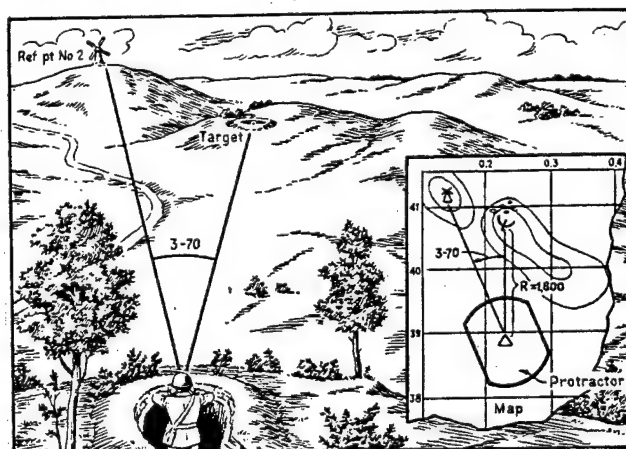
Night reconnaissance of "enemy" artillery and mortar subunits was executed by the flash report of the guns and that of rocket artillery by the glow of the rockets. A firing machine gun was detected by the flashes from it. At the beginning an inexperienced artilleryman may fail to detect a target by its flashes. Hence it is a good practice first to perform observations by the naked eye and, only after the target has been detected, to use an optical instrument which must be pointed at the target and its readings taken.

The location of a target revealing itself by flashes was determined by a range finder, a stereotelescope, an aiming circle and a range clock. An optical instrument was used to measure the angle between the zero line and the line of fire, and a range clock to determine target range.

The precise line of fire was determined by measuring the angle between the line of fire and the reference point designated on the map. The range clock was started at the moment when the flash was seen and stopped when the shot was heard. The results thus obtained were recorded. This procedure was repeated 3 or 4 times. Then the average value was calculated to the nearest tenth of a second and the result obtained was multiplied by the velocity of sound (about 340 m/sec) to obtain the approximate target range. The angle between the line of fire and the zero line (or that between the direction to the reference point and the line of fire) was marked on the map or on the fire chart using a celluloid protractor. Then the calculated target range was plotted on the side of the angle representing the line of fire. As a result, the target location was obtained.

The accuracy of this method depends on how distinctly the flash is seen. If the optical instrument cross-hairs are aligned on the flame flash and not on the glow the target location will be determined rather accurately.

The commander detailed men from the forward



ward observation post to carry out reconnaissance by monitoring. He chose those who had a keen ear and could discover the "enemy's" intentions by sounds.

Audibility depends on weather conditions and on the relief of the terrain. Wind blowing from the side where the sound comes from improves audibility and wind in the opposite direction diminishes it. A cross wind may carry aside the sound and thus mislead the reconnaissance man as to the location of its source. Mountainous and wooded country and inhabited localities reflect sounds,

thus changing the direction of their propagation, which may lead to errors in locating their source.

When determining the line of fire and target range the reconnaissance man must be able to take into account every factor which may influence sound propagation. It is difficult to point the optical instrument at once at a target revealing itself by sounds. To do this, the reconnaissance man must first turn his head in the direction from which the sound is heard. On seeing an object in this direction he must point the optical instrument at it and wait till the sound is repeated. Should the sound be heard to the right or to the left of the optical instrument aiming line, a new aiming point must be taken or the optical instrument turned in the direction from which the sound is heard. This procedure must be repeated whenever a new sound is heard so as to aim the optical instrument more accurately.

Target range and type can be approximately determined by sounds. For this purpose gunners must know, for instance, the distance at which one can hear submachine-gun, gun fire and so on.

The reconnaissance men of the battery skilfully used their observation instruments and methods of target detection and ranging and thus coped with their mission.

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GROUND FORCES

TANK UNITS: TANK OPERATIONS IN MOUNTAINS

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 29-30

[Article by Eng Col M. Starostin: "Tank Operation in Mountains"]

[Text]

TANK OPERATION in mountains has its specifics predetermined by the climatic and road conditions. Mountain conditions considerably affect the performance of crew members and the operation of individual units, assemblies, mechanisms and systems of tanks.

The higher the altitude above sea level, the lower the pressure, temperature and the density of the ambient air and the higher its humidity. Up in the mountains there are considerable temperature fluctuations during the day and frequent fogs, snowfalls are also infrequent. The air temperature drops on the average by 6.5°C per 1,000 m of altitude, and temperature may vary during the day by as much as 20-25°C.

Mountainous conditions exert a particularly marked influence on engine power and economy, and on the performance of the cooling system, running gear and power transmission units. The drop in the atmospheric pressure with the increase of altitude above sea level (60 mm of mercury per 1,000 m on average) impairs cylinder breathing. As a result, fuel combustion is incomplete, which reduces engine power by 4-6% per 1,000 m of ascent. Dirty air cleaner holders may cause a yet greater reduction of engine power.

Therefore, when getting ready for and during operation in the mountains, special attention should be given to thorough maintenance of the air cleaner.

The reduction of the amount of air coming to the cylinders brings about an increase in fuel consumption by 20-30%. Therefore, when tanks are operating continuously in the mountains, it is advisable to increase the fuel injection advance

angle by 1-2° for altitudes exceeding 2,500 m above sea level and by 4-5° for altitudes of over 3,500 m. Short-time operation of tanks in mountainous areas does not necessitate a change in the fuel injection advance angle.

Besides, the reduction of atmospheric pressure causes a lowering of the boiling point of water. The optimal temperature of coolant on flat ground is 80-95°C. But at altitudes greater than 2,000 m water boils at this temperature, and its consumption in the cooling system is thus increased. Therefore, when preparing vehicles for operation in mountains it is advisable to raise the steam valve pressure by 0.2-0.3 kgf/cm². The cooling system is filled with antifreeze or water softened with a three-component additive. It is most practicable to have a reserve of softened water for topping

up the cooling system. To this end, use may be made of 90-litre fuel tanks taken from the vehicle service set, which are secured by coupling bolts on the track guard.

To improve operation of the cooling system, it is advisable thoroughly to remove dirt and dust from radiators and check pipelines and their joints for leakage.

Excessive consumption of coolant may also be caused by overheated engine when the vehicle negotiates long steep upgrades. On long and gently sloping downgrades, on the contrary, the engine may overcool due to lower resistance to motion and relatively low temperature of the ambient air. Long operation at low temperatures may lead to gumming of cylinders and even seizing up of pistons.

Neither should one forget about rocks overhanging the road, rocky ground, tortuous and

narrow roads with steep ascents and descents, numerous blind turns and narrow roadways. In such conditions drivers must display high driving skills in mountains. These skills are acquired at special lessons during combat training and in preparing for action in mountains.

To avoid engine overheating or overcooling, drivers must constantly watch the readings of the measuring instruments. It should be remembered that long steep upgrades are negotiated in low gear, without changing speed until the top is reached. This is necessary in order to avoid forced stops, rolling back and premature maladjustment of control linkage. Rises of any gradient require a reserve of power for negotiating turns and accidents of the terrain. Lack of such a reserve often results in engine overloading and overheating. Short and sharp turns are better negotiated by shoving up in high gear. If this fails, the levers of the planetary steering gear are placed in the first position.

In the practice of actions in the mountains general rules have been worked out for negotiating downgrades, they are the following: **When approaching a descent, assess its steepness and length, the condition of the ground, rough sectors on the downgrade and after it. To ensure smooth braking of the vehicle by the engine, negotiate a steep descent in low gear. Apply brakes only when the number of engine revolutions exceeds that prescribed. On steep slopes avoid movement with a side heel, do not shift gears, stop the vehicle or disengage the engine clutch, as this may lead to the tank rolling back.**

If the engine does overheat in spite of every precaution taken, first of all, open the shutters, change to low gear and accelerate the engine.

On the contrary, to preclude engine overcooling, the shutters should be closed and a warming mat put over the engine. Therefore, during check inspections and maintenance care should be taken to check the shutters for easy and reliable operation and to see that a warming mat is available.

The numerous sharp turns in the mountains impose severe strain on the tank's steering gears. Brake bands and clutch disks are under intensive wear and control linkage becomes maladjusted

This requires constant attention to the condition of the tank control mechanisms. There is an unwritten but strict law in mountains: **irrespective of the distance covered, be sure to make daily checks of the power transmission and particularly of the brake controls!**

The running gear is also subjected to great overloads. As a result, track shoes and pins, road wheel tyres and arms, and other parts may be damaged. To avoid this, during short halts and daily maintenance **do not fail to check heating of the road wheel tyres, final drives, and also the condition of track shoes and pins.**

When the tank's sources of electric energy experience a small load, the storage batteries with the engine running are charged from the generator. As this takes place, the electrolyte is heated and water evaporates. High in the mountains the rate of water evaporation is much higher than in the usual conditions. Therefore, **the level of electrolyte should be checked every 7-10 days. It should also be borne in mind that only distilled water may be added to storage batteries.**

As has already been said, mountains have a considerable influence on the human organism. Rarefied air may give rise to mountain sickness. Its symptoms (headaches, lack of sleep and great fatigue) appear at altitudes exceeding 3,000 m. After two or three days, however, these phenomena usually disappear altogether. Nevertheless in planning marches and determining the time for vehicle maintenance, commanders must take account of the men's greater fatigue in the mountains. Accordingly, maintenance time should be increased by 25 per cent compared with that prescribed by the relevant manuals. Additional halts for rest should also be provided. Maintenance No. 1 and No. 2 are performed at shorter intervals than on flat ground.

When actions in mountains are anticipated, the crews should be supplied in good time with warm clothing; drivers should be additionally provided with goggles.

It should be noted in conclusion, that for each tankman to act confidently in the mountains, it is quite indispensable to carry out painstaking preparatory work and preliminary training to develop the servicemen's physical endurance.

NAVAL FORCES

SENIOR SEAMEN'S ROLE IN TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 27-28

[Article by Capt 2nd Rank A. Kolesnikov: "Training Ship's Starshinas"]

[Text]

THE INTRICATE weapons and equipment with which modern ships are provided, and long cruises call for high proficiency on the part of each sailor, particularly of ship's starshinas.

The latter are generally real experts in their respective professions and the officers' reliable support in educating the men and improving their combat training standard. To train such reliable helpers ready to replace the commander at a crucial moment, they have to be constantly taught the art of educating the subordinates. Therefore, commanders and staff specialists help them master the many forms of seamen's instruction and education.

One day a missile boat put out to sea to carry out a combat training mission. The weather deteriorated, the wind freshened, the sea became choppy and the ship started heaving. The tactical situation also changed drastically: several targets appeared simultaneously, among which the main one had to be detected and hit with a missile.

Combat teams under starshinas got down to work immediately. Having charted the targets on the map, the executive officer proceeded to plot the ship's course. In the meantime, the missilemen checked once again the readiness of the missile system for action. Specialists from the engineering department ensured reliable manoeuvring. In other words, the whole complement did their best to secure an excellent mark for missile firing. The men's efforts were not in vain: the missile hit the target accurately.

The success was due to high teamwork of the entire complement, behind which were not only

the seconds less than stiff combat training standards, but also the collective's single will, the feeling of combat fellowship, perfect coordination

of actions and mutual understanding. In no small degree the men owed these valuable qualities to the starshinas, under whose guidance they learned the ABC of naval service, developing the necessary skills in servicing and using weapons and combat equipment by numerous exercises and drills.

The ship's mitchmans and officers direct the starshinas' educational work, helping them to improve their teaching skills and proficiency in method. In his turn the ship's CO constantly supervises the work of every single officer from the day newly drafted sailors arrive on board.

From the very beginning subunit commanders and their assistants closely observe the newcomers, assessing each man's capabilities. They draw their conclusions on the young sailor from the following facts: whether he takes an interest in his speciality, what attitude he adopts to classes and practical training and to performing his service duties, whether he is diligent and eager to learn, and takes part in social work.

In so doing, officers pursue a double object: first, to help starshinas reveal quickly and fully their subordinates' professional qualities, thereby facilitating further organisation and conducting of practical combat training activity; second, to single out future candidates for section leaders in order to give them gradually the definite volume of knowledge and skills necessary for junior commanders.

Thus, by the day of honourable discharge of the current batch of seamen a worthy replacement for junior commanders has been prepared, with the necessary experience in training and educating the men.

From the very beginning, a young starshina is faced with numerous questions, which are sometimes very difficult for him to solve by himself, for now he is section leader, with new rights and duties. It is noteworthy that in selecting candidates for the post of starshina, the general education level, capabilities, industry and interest in the service play an important role along with professional qualities. To teach one's subordinates, one must have wider and deeper knowledge than they have. Besides, starshina must have good knowledge of the disciplinary regulations and be skilful in organising lessons and drills.

Starshinas carry out extensive work in instructing and educating section leaders. Being highly proficient and experienced in their specialities, they are the closest tutors for junior commanders. Under the guidance of starshinas the latter start conducting their first lessons with subunit personnel. It is not easy for junior commanders to direct classes; but the senior comrade will always come to their rescue, give them the necessary hints, analyse the lesson and advise how to distribute the training time most rationally; he will help link the theoretical questions being studied with the practical experience of handling weapons and equipment, and explain to the seamen their mistakes in servicing weapons and mechanisms.

Once a month, the senior officer in each department holds a lesson in the most complicated subjects. Demonstration lessons in the various specialities are also held regularly. Once a week commanders of departments assemble all the starshinas to sum up the results, discuss discipline, the progress of the training process, thoroughly analysing the mistakes made and pointing to positive points in their actions. All this helps the starshinas to acquire the necessary skills in methods of instructing and educating the men.

Work with starshinas assumes many forms. Here is but one of them. A seaman once made a mistake. When the subunit commander got down to the bottom of the matter, it turned out that the starshina was also to blame. It was decided to discuss the incident in the presence of all the starshinas. The seaman in question was invited to attend the first half of the meeting.

The ship commander's deputy for political affairs asked the starshinas to express their opinions on the matter. They discussed the seaman's actions and gave him the necessary recommendations.

The talk with the starshinas had good results. The seaman quickly corrected his mistake, and the young starshinas became convinced of the effectiveness of collective influence on seamen's instruction and education.

The second half of the discussion mentioned above was particularly useful for the starshinas.

The department commander explained the starshina's mistake and invited everybody to share their experience with the others. The officers analysed the starshinas' shortcomings and showed how to avoid them in the future.

Repair training occupies an important place in starshinas' instruction, wide use being made of workshops at bases and ship repair plants. To acquire skill in eliminating defects of the equipment, repairing assemblies and mechanisms is particularly essential in combat and on long cruises. To eliminate a fault, it is not sufficient for the starshina to be a good specialist: he has to be a real expert. On many occasions, particularly in critical situations, success depends also on competent leadership of subordinates.

A submarine was carrying out a combat training mission. Following the exercise director's narrative, it left an "oily trail" behind when sailing with the periscope above the surface. That meant that the fuel system was "leaking" and concealment was thus considerably lowered. Such faults are usually eliminated at base.

Starshinas A. Krivov and V. Moiseyev suggested their plan for repairing the leak and volunteered to do so. The plan was approved by the commander. The work was done in very difficult conditions. However, owing to the seamen's proficiency, experience and resourcefulness the "leak" was remedied.

Excellent knowledge of particular specialities and the design of the ship as a whole makes starshinas strive to make their contribution to using and servicing the equipment, and develops independence and initiative. The command back their practicable proposals in every possible way and follow their advice. Therefore, the special training level on the ship is very high, and socialist obligations are successfully fulfilled.

Special attention in starshinas' training is paid to summing up the results of cruises. This is usually done on the day following the cruise. At first

the entire complement is present, then only officers and starshinas remain. As a rule, the commander characterises in detail each junior commander's actions, pointing out the positive aspects in the service of each starshina during performance of the underway watch, in working up combat exercises, directing the subordinates and organising lessons and drills. He concludes by naming those who distinguished themselves in fulfilling socialist obligations.

In the same manner the ship's CO summarises the results separately for the officer personnel. Such critiques have become a regular practice.

All-round and deep analysis of starshinas' actions helps commanders to weld naval collectives together and solve the most complicated tasks.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

SOVIET VIEW ON NATO-PRC MILITARY RELATIONS AIRED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 43-45

[Article by Lt Gen D. Volkogonov, D. Sc. (Philosophy), Professor, under the rubric "International Affairs": "Peking-NATO Complicity"]

[Text]

THE PRESENT international situation is very complex and contradictory. The US and NATO military circles stubbornly oppose the consistent efforts of the socialist countries to maintain and strengthen détente. The Peking leadership is drawing closer and closer to NATO and has virtually grown into a direct accomplice of the most aggressive forces in the world. Peking's policy as the 26th Congress of the CPSU pointed out, "is aimed at aggravating the international situation and is coming to coincide with that of the imperialist powers." The partnership which has taken shape between the imperialists and the Peking hegemonists is a grave deteriorating factor in the international situation and is dangerous for the whole of mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples.

The position of the Soviet Union in respect of China's policy is generally known and was again explained by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the celebrations in Tashkent in spring this year: "Despite the fact that we have openly criticised and continue to criticise many aspects of the policy (especially foreign) of the Chinese leadership as not corresponding to socialist principles and norms, we have never tried to interfere in the domestic life of the People's Republic of China.

We did not and do not deny the existence of a socialist social system in China. Though Peking's siding with the imperialists' policy in the international arena is certainly in conflict with the interests of socialism."

The rapprochement between Peking and imperialism is rapidly progressing. This process is especially pronounced in the military-political field. Alexander Haig's visit to China last summer marked a new stage in its development — the transition to direct military cooperation. It is becoming more and more obvious that if previously Peking was the imperialists' reserve, today it has actually turned into their ally. Political flirtation had grown into a real rapprochement and then turned into ominous collaboration. What aims do the partners pursue and how is their dangerous collaboration manifested?

In the political field Peking is trying to achieve a unity with the West (and with Japan too) which would place the socialist community in extremely disadvantageous conditions and would weaken its might and solidarity. The struggle against détente, against a halt to the arms race and the Soviet Peace Programme provided the main way to set up contacts and to establish Peking-NATO political cooperation.

Addressing journalists in Peking Haig stated that the views of the USA and of China on the international situation had never been so close as they are now. To prove that, he described as an accomplished fact the successful development of US-Chinese strategic relationship aimed at limiting the Soviet Union's possibilities to use its military power. All this testifies to the actual establishment of a Peking-Washington political alliance. The 26th CPSU Congress warned that "behind the readiness of the United States, Japan, and a number of NATO countries to expand their

military and political ties with China lies a simple calculation, namely to use its hostility to the Soviet Union and the socialist community in their own, imperialist interests."

The Peking-NATO partnership has its specific objectives also in the economic field. Peking regards this partnership as practically the main way to realise its notorious "four modernisations" programme. The Peking leaders want to obtain from the developed capitalist countries large credits, contracts for the construction of enterprises and advanced technology to build up the Chinese war potential. China buys from the West ships, rolled metal, control and measuring equipment, electronic computers, machinery and mining equipment. Upon signing the agreement with the Common Market in Brussels China was granted most favoured country status in trade with the EEC countries. Since the end of 1980 the USA has licensed 500 items of equipment for export to China which greatly expanded the assortment of technology that can be used for military purposes.

The Peking-NATO cooperation embraces the specifically military aspect as well. Even during the visit to Peking in 1980 of the then Secretary of Defence H. Brown and his deputy W. Perry, a number of big deals were made on delivery to China of military technology and so-called "double purpose" military equipment, i.e. radars, military-transport aircraft, helicopters, etc.

Peking has established substantial military ties with Great Britain, West Germany and Italy. The Tory government has been especially active, offering Peking a wide assortment of military hardware. For example, the "British Airspace" and "Marconi Avionics" undertook to deliver electronic equipment for the Chinese aircraft industry. Peking eagerly accepted the offer to buy British "Harrier" fighters and wished to take "C-130" military-transport aircraft, "Chinook" helicopters, West German tanks and artillery. The interests of the Chinese Ministry of Defence are not limited to conventional weapons and military equipment. They include information about cruise missiles, the N-bomb, new rocket systems, computers of the latest generation and so on.

Western press reports testify to the fact that military cooperation between Peking and Washington has long been developing in many aspects. US officials, considering the agreements reached by A. Haig and the Chinese leadership, regard the decision to sell offensive weapons to China as "an evolution, not a revolution." They

claim that the decision to sell offensive weapons to China was not a solely American initiative and that it was perfectly "logical and justified."

At the present moment Washington is reportedly considering sales of air defence missiles, antitank weapons and some types of modern combat aircraft to China. Bearing in mind Peking's limited ability to pay in hard currency, Western military observers did not exclude the possibility of US-Chinese joint production of some kinds of military equipment and weapons. It would be much cheaper for Peking, since it implies production of weapons on US licences. Washington is also considering granting China credits on favourable terms, which would enable Peking to speed up modernisation of its army on advanced technology.

In response to Peking's declaration that China was seeking similar military ties with the US as the latter has with Egypt, the NATO export control committee lifted the restrictions on sale of offensive weapons to China. In one of his speeches US Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger made it clear that China would get much of what she wanted from the US and NATO.

In some spheres certain military arrangements are under way or have already been accomplished. According to an NBC report, China has deployed and is presently operating several electronic surveillance stations monitoring the territory of the USSR. The stations are manned by Chinese personnel under the supervision of CIA instructors. NATO circles make no secret of the long-standing exchange of intelligence between Washington and Peking. During the numerous meetings of military leaders of the two countries agreement was reached concerning participation of US experts in training Chinese military personnel, particularly engineers and other specialists.

The "Chinese factor" is by now openly taken into account in NATO's strategic planning. The various scenarios and models of conflicts devised by the NATO strategists invariably include situations in which China is involved. However some far-sighted and sober-minded Western analysts are worried by the potential hazards of such plans. For instance, H. Harding, in his book "China and USA," warns the US leadership against excessive military rapprochement, because it may be dangerous for the US in the future. When China becomes a military superpower, who will guarantee China's loyalty towards the USA?

The China-NATO rapprochement in the military field produces an extremely negative influence on the international situation. It makes the world unstable and dangerous. This can easily be seen by analysing the different aspects of this rapprochement.

One of these aspects is the escalation of arms build-up in the capitalist world and in China. The USA, following the imperial doctrine put forward by the Republican Administration, decided to increase its annual military budget by more than 5 per cent. The development of basically new weapons, the military bases strategy and the formation of rapid deployment forces are all centred on upsetting the present approximate balance of forces. At the same time the NATO states stimulate the military build-up in China, where 40 per cent of the state budget is used for military purposes.

Another negative aspect of the Maoist-imperialist alliance is the increasingly brazen interference of the USA, China and some NATO states into the domestic affairs of other nations. Peking and Washington are stepping up and coordinating their subversive activities in the Middle East, the Caribbean, Angola, in the Horn of Africa and other regions. They are jointly waging undeclared war against Afghanistan. With Peking's tacit consent the USA is increasing its military presence in the Persian Gulf, turning it into one of the world's most explosive spots. It is a fact that a definite military political mechanism of coordination and decision-making on different international problems and crisis situations has been set up between China, the USA and the NATO states. Deng Xiaoping's visit to the USA and talks with the US leadership was followed by China's aggression against Vietnam. After Brown's visit to Peking, Washington and China stirred up their subversive activities against Afghanistan. After the trip to the USA of Deng Biao, Deputy Premier of the State Council, and Liu Huatsin, Chief of General Staff of the Chinese army, the Pol-Pot bandit raids from the Thailand territory on Kampuchea were intensified. A. Haig's visit to Peking was followed by an overall toughening of the militarist US-China policy, growing tensions in international affairs, and the provocation of sharp conflict situations in different regions.

Still another negative consequence of the rapprochement between China and NATO is the freezing of détente, the stirring up of processes threatening the world with a new cold war. Addressing Western correspondents, Deng Xiaoping declared unequivocally: "Détente is a trap set by social-imperialism (as Peking now describes the Soviet Union) and we shall never accept it." Opposing the idea and practice of détente the Chinese leaders keep on praising war, insist on its inevitability, spread hostile fabrications about an alleged "Soviet threat" and "unprecedented war preparations" of the "Northern bear," etc.

It is quite obvious that rejection of détente, apart from giving additional common ground for "parallel interests" of the imperialists and Maoists, radically worsens the international situation and revives the cold war. US-Chinese complicity points to Peking's further right turn course.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

SOVIET PERCEPTION OF U. S. IN PUERTO RICO GIVEN

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 45-47

[Article by Lt Col I. Garbunzov, under the rubric "International Affairs": "The USA's 'Unsinkable Carrier' in the Caribbean"]

[Text]

Puerto Rico had been a colony of the USA since 1898. Frightened by the mounting national-liberation movement Washington granted Puerto Rico a "constitution" which proclaimed it a "freely associated" state 30 years ago. However, this "constitution" was nothing but a political manoeuvre, because it made no change whatever in the colonialist setup on the island. Supreme legislative and judicial authority is still vested in the US Congress and the Supreme Court. The "freely associated" state enjoys no sovereignty in contacts with other countries or freedom in foreign trade relations.

This article is devoted to the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for their freedom and independence.

FATE has been relentless to the long-suffering people of Puerto Rico. Initially the island was a Spanish possession. From 1898 it was a US colony. When colonialism and racism are discussed, Washington politicians like to pose as defenders of oppressed countries. However, they prefer to overlook the fact that over a period of many decades the USA has treated the island as a colony.

It has been behaving as a colonial power in defiance of decisions passed by highly authoritative international forums, above all of UN resolutions that have repeatedly confirmed the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence.

World public opinion has not been indifferent to the fate of the Puerto Rican people. In 1975

envoys of 79 countries and 18 international organisations attended a Conference of Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Puerto Rico, held at Havana. The Final Declaration of the Conference characterised the island as a "colonial possession of the USA." In December 1979 close to 700 delegations from many countries and international organisations took part in a Conference of Solidarity with the Puerto Rican People, held at Mexico City. The Conference stated that US colonial rule in that country constituted an increasing threat to universal peace and a challenge to all mankind, because the people of the world reject colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The participants in the 5th and 6th Conferences of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Nations, held at Colombo in 1976 and Havana in 1979 also advocated early decolonisation of the Puerto Rican people. They voiced their support for the people of the island in their fight for self-determination and independence, they demanded that the US government should abandon all political pressure and repressive action designed to perpetuate the colonial status of Puerto Rico.

However, defying the will of the Puerto Rican people, the standards of international law and world public opinion, Washington ignored these just demands. It is seeking to retain its colonial positions in the island. Juan Marie Bras, Secretary General of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, commented:

"We are being treated as if we were not human beings, but mere things, inanimate objects."

The USA has long been cherishing the idea of turning Puerto Rico into the fifty-first state. In January 1982 President Ronald Reagan made another official statement on the matter. He was "sure" that the status of a state would benefit the people of Puerto Rico. However, this statement failed to kindle the "enthusiasm" of the Puerto Ricans. After 80 odd years of US domination the overwhelming majority of the island's population are opposed to the idea, because it is in profound conflict with the will of the people and the interests of the country. In this case too, US ruling circles are acting like a typical overt aggressor. The "International Herald Tribune" quoted Berrio Martines, Chairman of the Puerto Rican Independence Party, as saying that, "there were perhaps Puerto Ricans who regarded themselves as US citizens, but in this case they needed urgent psychiatric treatment. Thousands upon thousands of Puerto Ricans were determined at all cost to resist being absorbed by the USA. Any serious attempt to unite Puerto Rico to the USA as a state would give rise to a wave of violence."

The desire of the Republican Administration to "swallow up" Puerto Rico has already aroused broad international opposition. President Reagan's announcement has provoked a negative reaction not only on the part of Caribbean and Latin American countries, such as Mexico, Cuba and Venezuela, but also on the part of such geographically and ideologically remote countries as the USSR, France and Spain.

The USA has made no secret of its passionate desire to "swallow up" Puerto Rico. First, because the island occupies a strategically important position in the Caribbean. The US warlords have turned it into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," an outpost of aggression in the Caribbean from which US forces can keep their guns trained on the countries of Central America and the other Latin American states. Fourteen per cent of the island's area has been taken for military installations. There are 16 big US military bases in it. Nuclear missiles have been deployed in most of them. The island of Vieques which belongs to Puerto Rico has been turned into a US depot of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons. US warlords have been using it as a naval firing ground.

In the recent period the United States has been building up its naval presence in Puerto Rico. Thus, the contingent stationed at the base in Seibe was considerably increased in November-December 1981. Closed military camps, such as Lows

Field, are being equipped and expanded for new contingents which are to arrive very soon.

Second, because the island is a supplier of "cannon fodder." Under the "constitution" the USA granted the island Puerto Rican males are obliged to do their period of active service in the US armed forces. When the US was waging its dirty war against the Vietnamese people in the 1960-70s, many Puerto Rican families received galvanised coffins containing the remains of their fallen sons. Now the USA is sending Puerto Rican National Guard units to serve at US bases in the Panama Canal Zone. The USA first sent a medical unit, which after a brief period of training found itself in El Salvador fighting on the side of the fascist junta. Of course, such operations are carried out in secret. The people of Puerto Rico have been actively protesting against US attempts to draw their National Guard into the US aggression against the people of El Salvador.

Third, because for the US monopolies Puerto Rico is the goose that lays golden eggs. The monopolies have invested \$20,000 million in the island's economy and have gained complete control over its natural wealth. They have built 2,500 industrial enterprises there, mainly pharmaceutical, and petrochemical industries and oil refineries. They have been bringing raw materials into the country and turning out products for sale on foreign markets. According to the "Washington Post," all the profits are reaped by the USA, which re-invests only a small part in the Puerto Rican economy. "The US Statistical Abstract" points out that such factors as tax privileges for US monopolies, relentless exploitation of cheap local labour account for nearly half of all the profits derived in Latin America, i. e. over \$2,500 million a year.

As a result of industrialisation in the last three decades thousands of Puerto Rican crop farmers have been forced off their land and are now working in industry. This has undermined the agricultural basis of the national economy. The island has become dependent on food imports, though the climatic conditions and the soil are ideal for farming.

Today Puerto Rico imports, mainly from the USA, 1,200 million dollars' worth of foodstuffs, including rice from California, oranges from Florida, and even sugar. The local authorities admit that it is absurd to pay high prices for food imports which could be grown at home.

As a result, the "economic prosperity" Washington promised to the "freely associated state" has developed into an acute crisis. The government of Puerto Rico is deep in debt, it owes US banks the round sum of more than \$12,000 million. The promise of full employment has never been fulfilled. In an attempt to save themselves from poverty, lack of rights and oppression over two million Puerto Ricans emigrated to the USA in the 1960-70s in the hope of finding a better lot there. However, the conditions they found themselves in the USA were even worse. They live in extreme poverty and are treated as second-rate citizens. They have no right to take part in presidential elections or Congress elections. Two out of every five that have remained at home are without jobs. One third of those who have a job are paid a mere pittance.

In Puerto Rico the Americans have built up pharmaceutical, petrochemical and oil refining industries. Insofar as investments go such corporations as CORCO, Union Carbide, Phillips Petroleum, Sun Oil and Gulf Oil hold a leading place in the island.

These industries produce 15 per cent of the benzene and over 15 per cent of ethylene consumed in the USA. They also turn out other chemicals whose production constitutes a hazard to human health and the environment.

The "International Herald Tribune" writes that, according to the view of the majority of local businessmen and economists, the conditions in the new fiscal year will be still grimmer. Two of the biggest programmes backed by the US Federal Government, namely that of food coupons and that of creating jobs with vocational training, top the list of programmes Reagan intends to cut down. The abandonment by the US Administration of the employment and vocational training programme will mean a loss of \$270 million a year for Puerto Rico.

Ruben Berrios Martinez, Chairman of the Puerto Rican Independence Party, described the economic system of the island as a colonialist system resulting in even greater dependence on the USA.

The struggle of Puerto Rican patriots against US rule is mounting. There have been numerous strikes in the island, working people's action is on

the upsurge, the student movement has become more active, and in general the country is entering a period of serious social upheavals.

The USA has been retaliating with repressions and punitive measures against workers known for their trade union and political activities. Special files are being made up on revolutionary-minded students. The leaders of the independence movement are kept under surveillance round the clock.

These steps show that the Reagan Administration is doing its utmost to prevent the decolonisation of the island. It is eager to turn the country into a base for aggression against the peoples and countries of the Caribbean, Central and in fact the whole of Latin America. That is why the Puerto Rican patriots call on all the peoples of the continent, on all the freedom-loving forces of the planet to close their ranks in defence of Puerto Rico's lawful right to self-determination. This solidarity and struggle are in the interests of every state in the Caribbean zone, of the Latin American peoples, because as long as the island remains a military bastion under US colonial rule, the peace, territorial integrity, sovereignty and freedom of these peoples will be always in danger.

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CSO: 1812/101

SOVIET VIEW OF 'IDEOLOGICAL INDOCTRINATION' OF NATO TROOPS

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 82 pp 48-49

[Article by V. Sedov: "'Spiritual Food' for NATO Soldiers"]

[Text]

YEAR after year the countries of the North Atlantic military bloc have been holding an increasing number of troop exercises. According to Western press reports their number today reaches 200. Moreover, 600-700 exercises are being carried out in compliance with plans of national commands. When preparing and holding exercises the NATO Command, besides working up purely military tasks, pursues political goals, i. e. to conceal the aggressive nature of the US forces in Europe, to try to show the alleged growing "military threat" from the Warsaw Treaty states and thus to demonstrate its military strength in close proximity to the frontiers of the socialist community countries.

The tone in this war hysteria is set by officers and generals commanding American forces in Europe. General Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, is a vehement spokesman for the policy pursued by the military-industrial complex in the USA. He said unequivocally that his armies must build up a force sufficient to enter into war and fight it till victory. Officers educate the personnel in the spirit of loyalty to the US ruling circles, the bourgeois social system and hatred for the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Things are deliberately pictured as if the Soviet Union is going to send its forces against the USA and other NATO countries and the latter have no option but to get ready for war and speed up the arms race. Whereas several years ago the Soviet Union was generally referred to as a "potential enemy," imperialist propaganda today openly

calls it "enemy number one." Hence the ideological indoctrination of NATO servicemen is focussed on the necessity to fight the USSR by all means available on all continents — Asia, Africa and Latin America, constantly stepping up NATO's activities there.

Ideological indoctrination of the personnel of NATO armies today is manifestly militaristic. The anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaign has now become even more rampant than during the cold war years. The striving to discredit socialism and imbue servicemen with hatred for the countries and armies of the socialist community has been markedly intensified. The enemies of socialism are more frantic in their attacks against détente policy

and in distorting Soviet peace initiatives and basic propositions of the Peace Programme and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of international relations.

Such propaganda in the NATO armies poisons servicemen's minds, sows enmity and hatred, and contributes to increase anti-Soviet fears and convictions.

By thus producing a fictitious image of the enemy, the aggressive NATO circles are stepping up war preparations and openly preparing the armed forces to fight the socialist armies. Combat training in practically all armies of major NATO states is permeated with an anti-Soviet spirit to exert the desirable ideological and psychological influence on the soldiers. Ideological indoctrination of the NATO armies' personnel is becoming increasingly utilitarian and pragmatic, with political propaganda merging with combat training.

NATO militaristic propaganda spares no pains to cast aspersions on the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries, which are ascribed functions and intentions alien to their nature, charged with "preparations for aggressive actions," and whose history and development are falsified.

The intensified war preparations and increasing ideological and psychological pressure on servicemen in NATO armies go hand in hand as interdependent means for preparing the personnel for an aggressive war against the socialist community countries.

Realising, however, that many people, including NATO countries, no longer believe in the hackneyed myth of a "Soviet military threat," the Atlantic propagandists are resorting to new methods of deceiving the troops. Western military and civil mass media go out of their way to rehash the old concepts of the biological origins of war. Used as a sort of textbook of morale for the troops in all NATO countries, for instance, is the book by British General Richardson entitled "Combat Spirit. Analysis of Psychological Factors in War." The author holds that in spite of the advent of mass destruction weapons wars remain inevitable, because man cannot get rid of his inherent aggressiveness. The fact is, he philosophises, that man likes war, for the taste of danger brings him pleasure.

As many years ago, such abuse of human nature is used by bourgeois propaganda to camouflage the socio-political essence of war in servicemen's eyes. Imperialism's inborn aggressiveness is intentionally ascribed to the whole of mankind. These lies about human nature are also used to prove the "inevitability" and "acceptability" of a nuclear war. And if war is inevitable, say western, and firstly American, propagandists, use of nuclear weapons is inevitable too. You need only to acquaint the soldiers with the destructive properties of nuclear weapons and teach them to protect themselves against their action, and their morale on the nuclear battlefield will be maintained within the required limits.

Wide use is made as an instrument of brainwashing of a ramified system of ideological indoctrination relying upon a powerful network of technical propaganda facilities. The radio and TV systems of the US forces in Europe, for example, include 68 broadcasting stations, 10 TV centres and 131 transmitters. American soldiers have free access to numerous magazines and newspapers, more than 50 clubs and over 100 libraries.

In recent years the US armed forces in Europe have been subjected to intensive propaganda of fascist ideology, largely due to the activities of the fascist organisation "American Nazi Party of White Citizens." The military "Stars and Stripes" newspaper wrote that cells of this party were active in some divisions, enrolling new members and spreading fascist literature among soldiers and officers. Stands in many American libraries display such books as "Life and Death of A. Hitler," "Adolf Hitler" and "Wars Fought by Hitler, Whom We Knew and Loved." It is noteworthy that these books are printed in the United States in millions of copies. Any major military library has an English edition of "Mein Kampf," an insane writing by the raving Fuhrer, and also memoirs by his henchmen and numerous nazi generals and admirals.

The West German "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" newspaper recommended its readers, including servicemen, to acquire a complete collection of Hitler's early works, particularly trying to tempt them by 70 hitherto unknown books, among them 15 poems, forming part of the collection. Approximately at the same time all bookstalls began selling, at 195 West German marks, medals with images of nazi war criminals Admiral Karl Doenitz and Rudolf Hess. It is quite obvious that all this is aimed at justifying the nazi crimes and ideology and also nazi Germany's leadership.

One of the main lines in NATO soldiers' "education" is propaganda of the cult of violence and of the concept of the "superiority" of all that is American. In particular, the history, traditions and might of US armed forces are extolled to the skies. American aggression against Indochina, for instance, is interpreted as US servicemen's fulfilment of their "mission to defend the free world." Soldiers are urged to follow the example of the cut-throats who allegedly did not massacre innocent Vietnamese people, but performed "selfless and noble feats of arms."

In contemporary conditions the ideological indoctrination of US servicemen emphasises the necessity to defend the "American way of life" and the notorious "American democracy." It is increasingly impressed on US servicemen in Europe that they are "protecting universal peace" and "guarding the foremost lines of freedom and democracy;" British soldiers are told that they must serve the throne faithfully, and so on.

An important element in this ideological indoctrination is propaganda of "Atlantic solidarity" and strengthening of allied ties within the framework of NATO. Particularly great attention in instilling the "NATO spirit" is given to contacts during joint exercises carried out by units, formations

and groups of armies of the NATO countries, both national and multinational. According to the American "Soldiers" magazine, such exercises are useful because the troops train in areas of probable real deployment for battle, and are taught to handle weapons and combat equipment which they will have to use in war, next to men side by side with whom they will have to fight in war conditions.

The NATO propaganda machine resorts to diverse forms and methods of "brainwashing." The main form of influencing servicemen's minds in the US army, for instance, is a special "officer training" programme, whose ideological trend may be judged by the themes of lessons, e. g. "Know Your Communist Enemy," "Democracy Versus Communism," "Why We are in Europe?" and the like.

Among the various forms of ideological influence no small role is played by religious propaganda. It should be noted that 90 per cent of American servicemen believe in God. Each battalion in the US armed forces has its chaplain. Besides regular divine service, chaplains hold systematic lessons for servicemen within the framework of the so-called "programme of developing character," the principal task of which is propaganda of anti-communism. The idea of the "grave danger" presented by the existence of the "kingdom of Satan" (the countries of the socialist community) is constantly hammered into soldiers' minds.

It is quite evident that such intensive ideological indoctrination is carried out to develop in NATO army servicemen qualities which will make them obedient tools for implementing imperialism's adventurist designs.

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CSO: 1812/101

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